

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

JULY 26—AUGUST 7, 1875.

POLITICAL (GENERAL).

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* for July contradicts the assertion of the English newspapers that a spirit of hostility towards Government is secretly springing up in the minds of the natives, and that vernacular newspapers are the cause of it. It says that this senseless clamour has no foundation. Lord Dalhousie was perfectly right when he said that hostility and rebellion against Government would arise from a quarter where they were least feared or expected. Oriental journalists or educated Hindustánis will be the last to rebel, and all those apprehensions which have been promulgated by English newswriters in their desire to show off their loyalty to Government are idle. Natives will of course express what grievances they may have, and even if, notwithstanding their reality and truth, Government does not condescend to notice them, far from expressing their discontent, they will sit quiet and weep over their misfortune, as has already often been witnessed. The editor proceeds to advise Government not to lend a willing ear to such false protestations of English journalists, who, it assures Government, are the main cause of want of

unanimity between natives and Europeans. By giving natives a good education and granting the liberty of the press, Government has enabled them to express their complaints, which chiefly arise from the unequal distinction made between them and their European fellow-subjects even in small matters. Moreover, nothing can be a greater mistake than for Government to suppose that the remarks made against the conduct or dealings of any individual European have been aimed against itself.

[The *Sadadarsh* of the same date has an article headed "discontent in India." The editor begins by remarking that the most superficial observer cannot fail to see that very deep discontent prevails through the length and breadth of this continent, and that British rule has become unpopular with all classes of the people. While there can be no doubt as to the loyalty of the people to the British Government, it is equally beyond dispute that they have many wrongs which need redress. The people are no doubt thoroughly convinced that English rule is the best foreign administration they can possibly expect to have, and that they have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters. They cannot, however, understand why when the Government professes to deal justly and fairly with them, they should have so many grievances which press hard on them. They are profoundly grateful to Government for two inestimable blessings, *viz.*, undisturbed peace and invigorating education; but at the same time they are extremely grieved to find that it does not look upon the people of this country as human beings having the same feelings and sensibilities as mankind in other parts of the world have; but judge them by a standard quite different from what they would apply to themselves, forgetting that human nature is much the same thing under a dark as under a white skin.

The writer goes on to say that it is of very great importance that Government should realize the fact that its adminis-

tration is not so popular in this country as its inordinate self-complacency induces it to believe. All classes of the people—from the feudatory chief downwards to the commonest day-labourer—are dissatisfied with English rule, and there are good grounds for this feeling of discontent. The feudatory chiefs are denied certain privileges and advantages which are enjoyed by the meanest British subject; the relations which generally exist between them and the representatives of the paramount power at their courts are unsatisfactory in the extreme; and they are entirely at the mercy of the political officers, who, simply because they are Europeans, are assumed to be fit to possess the confidence of the Government of India, and whose reports are accepted as gospel-truth. The officers of the Political Department have long since gone beyond their legitimate functions of watching and advising, and taken to interfering and dictating. Devoid of all sympathy with natives and native rule, and believing the English system of administration to be the best in the world and calculated to secure the greatest possible happiness to the human race, they assume an attitude towards native princes which is extremely irritable to them. The feudatory chiefs are thus in a peculiar position: they have neither the status of independent sovereign princes, nor the rights and privileges of British subjects, who when accused of any crime—nay, even when caught red-handed in committing it—cannot be condemned without a fair and public trial. It is idle to deny that the British Government has treated the native princes of India badly. It is well known how it has treated Sindhia in regard to the fortress at Gwálior, and how the Nizám has been treated with regard to the Berars question.

The aristocracy are in no better state. The position, under the English rule, of the descendants of ancient and noble houses is indeed pitiable. In the English system of administration there is no room for them; it does not furnish them with any career suited to their rank and social status. A place in the subordinate judicial or executive service is the

highest position which the British Government can offer to scions of noble houses ; but it is beneath their acceptance. They have been refused commissions in the army. The British Government would have them serve as private soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and as they cannot degrade themselves to that level, they are entirely excluded from the Military Department. Every man cannot be expected to become a scholar or philanthropist ; and unless the native nobleman can feel interest in the progress of the world of thought, or take delight in doing good to humanity, there is no work for him. The state of things which admits this injustice being inflicted on worthy noblemen cannot be too strongly condemned. They cannot forget that their ancestors commanded armies and ruled provinces ; while they are considered unfit to hold the rank of sub-lieutenant in the Indian army, or to administer a British district. The present position of this important class cannot be better described than in the words of a Divisional Commissioner in the North-Western Provinces, who, speaking of a scion of an ancient and noble house in his division, made the following pertinent remarks :—“ But there is no opening for his services under our system ; he will hope in vain for employment worthy of his rank and aspirations, and he will probably mature, as numbers of others have done, into a sulky, ill-educated, sensual boor—a rebel at heart, and perhaps in fact when an opportunity occurs.” Fancy what Sir Jung Bahadur and Sir Salâr Jung would have been had they been born in British territory !

The middle classes, which include also the educated natives, are in an equally sad plight. The latter are charged with the sacred duty of bringing the grievances of the dumb millions of their countrymen to the notice of their rulers, and because they endeavour to discharge this obligation and agitate for their rights, they have become an eye-sore to the rampant Anglo-Indian, and are accused of sedition. The English Government is unpopular with them because it does not carry out its professions into practice—because

it says one thing and does another thing. They know how unfairly it has dealt with them in regard to their employment in the public service. It has frequently declared that they have a "preferential claim" and "an inherent right" to appointments in their own country, and that they shall not be debarred from holding any post which they may be fitted by education and character to hold, but these repeated declarations have proved not worth the paper on which they were written. By giving them a high education Government has created in their minds aspirations which it is not prepared to gratify. While on the one hand Government mocks them by enacting laws authorizing their elevation to higher offices which will not be put into practice, on the other hand they are charged with sedition when they, with the light which English education has given them, and for which they are indebted to their foreign rulers, venture to criticise the measures of Government in a fair and impartial spirit. It may, therefore, be easily imagined why English rule is not popular with them.

Nor are the peasantry and the day-labourers satisfied with the British system of administration. It is true they are now protected from Mahratta adventurers and Pindári freebooters, that the produce of land now fetches a better price in the market, and that the wages of labour are higher; but then the peasant and the labourer suffer in a variety of ways. Land assessments are generally very heavy, and leave the cultivators a bare subsistence. Where private persons own the land, all sorts of illegal cesses are levied from the tenantry. It must also be said, to the shame of the English Government, that it has utterly failed to protect the helpless masses of the people from the oppression of the police, European interlopers, and subordinate officials dressed out with "a little brief authority." The extortions to which the poor are subjected at the hands of petty Government servants of all classes are too well known to require mention. Then, again, Government is very fond of imposing its own institutions

upon the natives without considering whether they are adapted to them or not. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the oppressions committed by the sham municipalities which are intended for the benefit of the people have done more to alienate them from the British rule than all other things taken together.

It is incumbent on Government to remove these causes, and to lay wide and deep the foundations of contentment and confidence in the hearts of the feudatory chiefs and the people of India generally.

The *Meerut Gazette* of the 24th July publishes further particulars of the religious dispute between the Shí'as and Sunnis at Jaunpur,* stating that the Magistrate of that district having finally decided that, agreeably to Her Majesty's proclamation, no interference could be made in religious matters such as this, and an appeal to the High Court having proved equally fruitless, the Shí'as have become more bold and venturesome, and with the countenance and support of the honorary magistrates, the members of the municipal committee, and numerous rich and influential citizens—who all belong to the Shí'a sect, and have such authority as to have caused the patronage received by the editor of the *Lain-i-núr* from the municipality to be discontinued simply because he expressed it as his opinion that the native portion of the municipal committee should be composed of Hindús, Shí'as and Sunnis in equal proportions—still persist in the irreligious practice of repeating the summons to prayer with the objectionable innovation, to the great disgust and annoyance of all the Sunnis. The writer adds that the matter is a topic of general discussion and has created great sensation not only in Jaunpur but also in the adjacent districts, such as Benares, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, &c. ; and warns Government that unless steps are taken betimes for

* Noticed in the last issue of the *SELECTIONS*.

prohibiting the impious innovation, a serious religious disturbance may be expected to break out. The editor advises the deputation of a covenanted officer to Jaunpur to arrange the matter.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 25th and the same paper of the 30th July has lengthy articles, enthusiastically loyal, on the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to India.

It assures His Royal Highness that whether he comes as the representative of Her Majesty or in a private capacity he will be equally welcome, and points out to the chiefs of the Native States how splendidly they might honour themselves if they combined to defray among them all the expenses of the visit.

The question whether the expenses of His Royal Highness's passage to and from India, estimated at about seven or eight lakhs of rupees, should be borne by the Indian or Home Government, which is now under discussion in Parliament, need not, says the editor, cause the least anxiety. The treasuries both of India and England are at the disposal of Government, and it amounts to one and the same thing whether the expenses in question are borne by India or England. Besides this, seven or eight lakhs will not be deemed a very large sum when it is remembered that in the recent Bengal famine Government laid out millions for the relief of the poor sufferers.

POLITICAL (NATIVE STATES).

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 29th July (in a communicated article) wonders why, when the late Gáekwár, Mahárája Khande Ráo, did not allow Ráni Jamná Báí to adopt a son in his lifetime, nor did the British Government on his death think it right to permit her to do so in recognition of the services rendered to it by her husband in the late mutiny, Government has now sanctioned the unlawful course. The writer adds that though the charge of poisoning has not

been proved against Mahárája Malhár Ráo, and had its origin in enmity, Government has deposed him from sovereignty, has confiscated his personal property and jewels, and has assigned him a stipend equal in amount only to those which formerly were received by many of his servants. This extreme injustice is the result of the Iron Age.

The *Saddársh* of the 2nd August, in an article headed "Lord Northbrook's vindication of his Baroda policy," thus criticizes His Excellency's Minute of the 29th April last. While fully admitting the ex-Gáekwár to have been an incompetent and vicious ruler, it considers that Colonel Phayre wilfully exaggerated the extent of misgovernment. It points out that Lord Northbrook when he wrote,— "In the interval between the report of Sir Richard Meade's commission and Malhár Ráo's suspension from power several instances undoubtedly occurred in which he gravely misconducted himself," His Excellency made an error of date, as the instances quoted really occurred some months before the *kharíta* of 25th July, 1874, granting eighteen months' grace, was addressed to Malhár Ráo. It is therefore clear, says the editor, that the instances which Lord Northbrook now cites to aggravate the case against Malhár Ráo were before him when he wrote the *kharíta* of 25th July, and he cannot, with any consistency, now fall back upon them, when, contrary to his expectations, the commissioners were found to be divided in opinion. As regards Malhár Ráo's complicity in the murder of Bháo Síndhia and Govind Náik, readers are reminded that no public inquiry was made into these cases (Sir Lewis Pelly holding his enquiry within closed doors), and that Malhár Ráo was not allowed any opportunity to clear himself from the suspicions that attached to him. The article continues :—" It is most curious that Lord Northbrook should hold that Malhár Ráo's complicity in the murders of Bháo Síndhia and Govind Náik would have prevented his restoration to the *gaddi*, even had he been acquitted of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, when the

Government of India deliberately forbade Sir Richard Meade's commission to take any notice of the very depositions which Sir Lewis Pelly placed before them.

" We have shown that the Government of India was not justified in removing Malhár Ráo for his ' notorious conduct,' which it condoned when it granted him eighteen months' time to set things right, and now let us consider his alleged incapacity to carry out the necessary reforms.

" In his *kharita* dated 25th July, 1874, Lord Northbrook informed the ex-Gáekwár that His Lordship had ' full confidence' in Colonel Phayre, and directed him to abide by the Resident's advice. Now, as early as 16th August the Government of Bombay intimated to the Colonel that he was wrong in objecting to the appointment of Mr. Dádábhái Nau-rozi as Díwán, and in assuming a hostile attitude towards the Gáekwár. The letter proceeded thus :—' Wholly ignoring instructions, you have placed yourself in a position of such decided hostility to the Díwán whom the Gáekwár has appointed as to impede most seriously the cordial co-operation of the minister and yourself in carrying out the administrative reforms which it is the sole object of the Government to induce His Highness to effect.' The Bombay Government has, indeed, with a simplicity quite peculiar to Sir Philip Wodehouse, distinctly admitted that ' they would have transferred the charge of the Residency to other hands, if any appointment of equal worth had been at their disposal for the employment of Colonel Phayre.' Now this admission is an apt illustration of what we have so often said, that in India personal considerations connected with Anglo-Indian officials are held paramount to the interests of justice and fairplay. Because there was no appointment of equal value to which the Colonel could be transferred, he was therefore left to obstruct the generous policy of the Government of India, even after his inability or indisposition to carry it out had become clear as daylight. The Government of India and the Secretary of State have

severely censured the Government of Bombay for neglecting to bring Colonel Phayre's proceedings to the notice of the higher authorities. Colonel Phayre was at last removed in the beginning of December, and Sir Lewis Pelly assumed charge of the Residency. As soon as Sir Lewis Pelly joined, he reported that *Mahá Ráo* had professed his readiness to accept his advice and sincerely desired to reform his administration, and he stated the same thing before the commissioners on oath. But now we hear for the first time from Lord Salisbury that Sir Lewis Pelly had submitted his 'solemn recommendation that the Baroda State be saved by the deposal from the power of its ruler.' We do not know how to reconcile the two statements—one made publicly before the commissioners on oath, and the other 'solemnly' made to the Foreign Office in the dark.

" Again, did not Lord Salisbury himself record in para. 4 of his despatch, dated 15th April last, that ' it is to be regretted that his (Colonel Phayre's) removal did not take place as soon as his indisposition or inability to shape his conduct according to his instructions was first made manifest. A fair trial would then have been given to the indulgent policy which Her Majesty's Government was anxious to pursue towards the *Gáekwár* of Baroda.' Yet His Lordship, in para. 7 of his despatch of 3rd June, remarks—' there was nothing in his (Colonel Phayre's) conduct which need have hindered the *Gáekwár*, had he been anxious to do so, from prosecuting the necessary reforms.' We are, indeed, puzzled what to make out of these contradictions and inconsistencies. We do not know whether to accept Lord Salisbury's view as enunciated in his despatch of 15th April or of 3rd June; we do not know whether to believe Lord Northbrook's implication that the knowledge of *Mahá Ráo*'s misconduct, which formed the subject of a despatch to the Secretary of State on 29th April, was not before the Government of India when the *kharita* of 25th July was addressed; and we do not know which—the testimony of Sir Lewis Pelly on oath given pub-

licly before the commission, or the 'solemn' recommendation made privately to the Foreign Office—is to be believed. We, therefore, leave the impartial public to judge for itself whether Malhár Ráo had fair play to effect the reforms required of him, and whether he ought to have been removed for incapacity to effect such reforms."

ADMINISTRATIVE (GENERAL).

A correspondent of the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 23rd July protests against the working of section 43 of Act V. of 1861, as affording police officials and native magistrates of an inferior rank opportunities for practising tyranny and oppression on the people in various ways.

The *Wakíl-i-Hindústán* of the same date has two long articles on agriculture in India, the gist of which is that until steps are taken for improving the agriculture of the country the prosperity of India will never be secured. The editor suggests the following measures:—

(a.) Translation of well-known English books and treatises on agriculture into the vernacular, and their introduction into the curriculum of schools.

(b.) Rewards for the production of new works on agriculture suited to the state of the country.

(c.) Providing the implements of husbandry which are in use in England.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 28th July condemns the substitution of a tax on trades and professions for the octroi duty, on the ground that the latter was not perceptibly felt by the people.*

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 30th July takes exception to the present method of taking evidence in courts of justice, and more particularly to section 142 of Act I. of 1872, as being calculated rather to puzzle and bewilder witnesses than to elicit the truth.

* This objection has been before noticed in the SELECTIONS.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfûz* of the 30th July has been informed by certain sâhûkârs and agents of native noblemen that Government officials freely borrow money from rich persons in their jurisdiction without ever thinking of repaying it, the creditors meanwhile thinking it their best policy to keep quiet lest they should be ruined by their debtors' displeasure. The writer has been assured by a sâhûkâr that few officers ever repay the debts contracted by them. This man gave the editor in proof of his statements the following instances :—

- (1) A settlement officer procured a loan of Rs. 300 from a native gentleman in the name of a relative of his, and has not paid it back.
- (2) An Inspector contracted a debt in a similar way eight years ago, and has not repaid it.
- (3) A agent Sâhib took a loan of Rs. 20,000 or 22,000 from a nobleman, and has never thought of repaying it. When he was about to depart to England the nobleman reminded him of the debt through his officers, at which the Sâhib was very angry, and had he not, on his return from England, been posted to another place, he would have certainly ruined his creditor.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 23rd July notices the success achieved by the Muhammadan subscription school at Deoband in the Sahâranpur district. This school, it says, has now been nine years in existence, and at present imparts education in Persian and Arabic to 183 pupils, the poorer of whom, numbering 58, are also supplied with food by the inhabitants of the town. The total income of the school for the past year, including the surplus for 1873, was Rs. 3,302-11-4, and the expenditure Rs. 2,048. A good library containing different kinds of Arabic and Persian works is attached to the school, and a spacious tract of land has been purchased to build a school-house upon. The editor points to it with satisfaction as an excellent example of the national sympathy of the Musalmáns of the North-Western Provinces.

The *Wakīl-i-Hindūstān* of the 24th July, in an article contributed by a correspondent, advocates the establishment of schools for the training of patwāris in all districts of the Panjáb, and especially so in Amritsar. The utility of such schools has, it says, been fully conspicuous in the case of the patwāris' school at Gurdāspur, and was recognized by the local Government in their remarks on the annual report of the Panjáb Educational Department ; but it is to be regretted that the suggestion has been carried out in some districts of the province only, such as Lahore and Hissár. The writer invites the attention of the district committees of other districts to the matter.

The *Hindū Prakāsh* of the same date calls attention to the declining state of the meeting of poets (*mushā'arā*) lately established at Lahore under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjáb, for the reform of the present degenerate state of Urdú poetry, and invites the authorities to enquire into the real cause of this decline.

The same paper remarks on the impropriety and injustice of refusing the issue of administration reports to editors of native newspapers while allowing them to their English contemporaries. Government is requested to publish vernacular editions of its reports for the enlightenment of the general public.

The *Istikhár-ul-Akhbár* of the 25th July welcomes the establishment of four Muhammadan schools at Dehli by the exertions of private individuals or bodies ; but advises the founders to amalgamate the four into one, where the Arts and Sciences should have a place side by side with religious teaching.

The *Akhbár-i-Ām* of the 28th July notices the proposal of some Hindū gentlemen of Lahore to establish a national school in that city, consequent on the recent conversion to Christianity of a Hindū lad studying in the Mission school in that city. This event is said to have created great alarm in

the whole city and led to the secession of a large number of native pupils from the school. A largely attended meeting was held on the 26th July in order to adopt measures for raising subscriptions in aid of the proposed institution.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette* of the same date, the *Ab-i-Hayát-Hind*, and the *Márwár Gazette* of the 26th July, noticing the recent sinking of a ferry-boat in the Jumna at Agra, and the loss of life in consequence, agree in attributing the disastrous accident to the wilful neglect of the contractor and the *malláhs*, and in thinking the former punishable for having violated the terms of the contract binding them to keep three boats and twenty-four *malláhs* ready at all times, and the latter for having overcrowded the boat with passengers.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the same date, in a communicated article, deprecates the establishment under the new Panjáb judicial scheme of only one munsifship in Multán, as this will not suffice for the wants of the pargana.

The *Márwár Gazette* of the 26th July, in a communicated article, refers to a local cess at 10 per cent. on the jumma which is said to have been levied from the zemindárs of the Muttra district for some years past; as this cess is over and above the Government jumma, it is felt very severely by the zemindárs, who now appeal to Government to abolish it.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 23rd July expatiates at length on the grievances of native travellers by rail, and reduces them generally to three heads:—

- (1.) The oppressive and insulting behaviour of the subordinate railway *employés* intrusted with the distribution, examination and collection of tickets; peons, &c.
- (2.) Forcibly seating sweepers near Hindús of good caste.
- (3.) The defective arrangements for the travelling of Hindústáni ladies.

The *Wakíl-i-Hindústán* of the 24th July condemns the proposal of the Panjáb Railway Company regarding the compulsory payment of insurance at 5 per cent. on gold and silver in any shape and glassware conveyed through its agency, in addition to the 3 per cent. carriage rate, as exorbitant; and calls upon the Company to revise the proposal in question and fix the insurance after consultation with bankers and merchants.

The *Atálik-i-Hind* of the 31st July is surprised to find that two-thirds of the prizes distributed at the recent horse fair at Ráwálpindi should have been given away to European officers who do not breed horses, but generally keep purchased horses. As the object with which the fair has been instituted is to encourage the breeding of horses, those persons who do so ought to get the bulk of the prizes. The writer remarks that, if the Panjáb Government has failed to take exception to the course, the Government of India ought not to overlook it, and he would urge the necessity of exercising greater discretion in the election of the members of the prize committee.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* of the 29th July draws attention to the ruinous condition of the Súrj Kund tank at Meerut, the *Wakíl-i-Hindústán* to the almost impassable state of the road from Tánda (Hoshiárpur) to Kartárpur (Jalandhar).

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report:—

(374)

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá,</i> ...	Anglo-Bindi, ...	Benares, ...	Weekly, ...	July, 5th	1875. July, 26th
2	<i>Riyáz-ul-Akhbár,</i> ...	Urdú, ...	Khairábád, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	10th	30th
3	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá,</i> ...	Anglo-Hindi, ...	Benares, ...	Weekly, ...	12th	26th
4	<i>Ab-i-Hayáti-Hind,</i> ...	Urdú and Hindi, ...	Agra, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	15th	29th
5	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá,</i> ...	Anglo-Hindi, ...	Benares, ...	Weekly, ...	19th	26th
6	<i>Suiyid-ul-Akhbár,</i> ...	Urdú and Hindi, ...	Delhi, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	20th	26th
7	<i>Nasím-i-Jaunpur,</i> ...	Urdú, ...	Jaunpur, ...	Weekly, ...	20th	26th
8	<i>Riyáz-ul-Akhbár,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Khairábád, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	20th	31st
9	<i>Malwa Akhbár,</i> ...	Marathi, ...	Indaur, ...	Weekly, ...	22	26th
10	<i>Khair-Khwah-i-Alam,</i> ...	Urdú, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	21st	26th
11	<i>Muhibb-i-Hind,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	21st	26th
12	<i>Akhbár-i-Alam,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	3rd week, 22	26th
13	<i>Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette.</i>	Ditto, ...	Jaipur, ...	Ditto, ...	22nd	26th
14	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Urdu and English, ...	Aligarh, ...	Ditto, ...	23rd	26th
15	<i>Shams-ul-Akhbár,</i> ...	Urdú, ...	Lucknow, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	23rd	26th
16	<i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Weekly, ...	23rd	27th
17	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfúz,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Moradabád, ...	Ditto, ...	23rd	28th
18	<i>Núr-ul-Anwár,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto, ...	24th	26th
19	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	24th	26th
20	<i>Koh-i-Núr,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	24th	27th
21	<i>Atálik-i-Hind,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	24th	27th
22	<i>Panjábi Akhbár,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	24th	27th
23	<i>Hindú Prakás'h,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Amritsar, ...	Ditto, ...	24th	27th
24	<i>Wakil-i-Hindústán,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	24th	27th
25	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbár,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Moradabád, ...	Bi-weekly, ...	24th	27th
26	<i>Khair-Khwah-i-Panjáb,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Gujránwála, ...	Weekly, ...	24th	28th

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	
						1875.	1875.
1	<i>Tuhfa-i-Kashmīr</i> (a new paper),	Persian,	Srīnagar,	Weekly,	July, 22nd	August, 2nd	
2	<i>Khair Khoḍh-i-'Alam</i> , ..	Urdū,	Delhi,	Ditto, ..	" 28th	" 2nd	
3	<i>Muir Gazette</i> ,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto, ..	" 28th	" 2nd	
4	<i>Akhbār-i-Am</i> ,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto, ..	" 28th	" 3rd	
5	<i>Mālwa Akhbār</i> ,	Marathi,	Indore,	Ditto, ..	" 28th	" 7th	
6	<i>Akhbār-i-'Alam</i> ,	Urdū,	Meerut,	Ditto, ..	" 29th	" 2nd	
7	<i>Nāsir-ul-Akhbār</i> ,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto, ..	" 29th	" 2nd	
8	<i>Mīhr-i-Darakkhshān</i> ,	Ditto,	Tri-monthly,	Ditto, ..	" 29th	" 2nd	
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> ,	Urdū and English,	Aligarh,	Weekly,	" 30th	" 2nd	
10	<i>Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i> ,	Urdū,	Lahore,	Ditto, ..	" 30th	" 3rd	
11	<i>Rājputāna Social Science Congress Gazette</i> .	Ditto,	Jaipur,	Ditto, ..	" 30th	" 3rd	
12	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfūz</i> ,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto, ..	" 30th	" 3rd	
13	<i>Agra Akhbār</i> ,	Ditto,	Agra,	Tri-monthly, ..	" 30th	" 3rd	
14	<i>Nūr-ul-Afāk</i> ,	Ditto,	Cawnspore,	Bi-monthly, ..	" 31st	" 2nd	
15	<i>Nūr-ul-Anwār</i> ,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Weekly,	" 31st	" 2nd	
16	<i>Meerut Gazette</i> ,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto, ..	" 31st	" 2nd	
17	<i>Kāshi Patrika</i> ,	Hindi,	Benares,	Bi-monthly,	" 31st	" 2nd	
18	<i>Safīr-i-Hind</i> ,	Urdū,	Delhi,	Ditto, ..	" 31st	" 3rd	
19	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbār</i> ,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	" 31st	" 3rd	
20	<i>Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Weekly,	" 31st	" 3rd	
21	<i>Koh-i-Nūr</i> ,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto, ..	" 31st	" 3rd	
22	<i>Atālik-i-Hind</i> ,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ..	" 31st	" 3rd	
23	<i>Panjābi Akhbār</i> ,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ..	" 31st	" 3rd	
24	<i>Wakīl-i-Hindūstān</i> ,	Ditto,	Amritsar,	Ditto, ..	" 31st	" 3rd	
25	<i>Hindū Prakāsh</i> ,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ..	" 31st	" 3rd	
26	<i>Nūr-ul-Abṣār</i> ,	Ditto,	Allahabad,	Bi-monthly, ..	1st	" 2nd	
27	<i>Oudh Akhbār</i> ,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	" 2nd	" 2nd	

28	Samay Vinod,	4th	Urdú and Hindi, ...	1st	Naini Tál, ...	Bi-monthly, ...
29	Almora Akhbár,	4th	Ditto, ...	1st	Almora, ...	Ditto, ...
30	Lam-i-Núr,	4th	Urdú, ...	1st	Jaunpur, ...	Weekly, ...
31	Jalwa-i-Túr,	4th	Ditto, ...	1st	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...
32	Akmal-ul-Akhbár,	5th	Ditto, ...	1st	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...
33	Urdú Akhbár,	5th	Ditto, ...	1st	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...
34	Rifáh-i-Am,	5th	Ditto, ...	1st	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...
35	Khair-Khwah-i-Panjáb,	5th	Ditto, ...	1st	Siálkot, ...	Ditto, ...
36	Anjuman Akhbár,	5th	Ditto, ...	1st	Gujránwála, ...	Bi-monthly, ...
37	Sayyid-ul-Akhbár,	5th	Ditto, ...	1st	Shábjahánpur, ...	Bi-monthly, ...
38	Anwár-ul-Akhbár,	5th	Ditto, ...	1st	Delhi, ...	Tri-monthly, ...
39	Mufid-i-Am,	6th	Ditto, ...	1st	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...
40	Gwalior Gazette,	6th	Ditto, ...	1st	Agra, ...	Bi-monthly, ...
41	Sadádarsha,	6th	M	2nd	Gwálior, ...	Weekly, ...
42	Dababa-i-Sikandarí,	6th	Urdú and Hindi, ...	2nd	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...
43	Kárnamá,	6th	Anglo-Hindi, ...	2nd	Rámpur, ...	Ditto, ...
44	Vritt Dhárá,	6th	Urdú,	2nd	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...
45	Patiála Akhbár,	6th	Maráthi,	2nd	Dhár,	Ditto, ...
46	Sádik-ul-Akhbár,	6th	Urdú,	2nd	Patiála, ...	Ditto, ...
47	Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	6th	Anglo-Hindi,	2nd	Bháwalpur, ...	Ditto, ...
48	Shola-i-Túr,	6th	Urdú,	2nd	Benares, ...	Ditto, ...
49	Matla-i-Núr,	6th	Ditto, ...	2nd	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto, ...
50	Lawrence Gazette,	6th	Ditto, ...	2nd	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...
51	Tahzib-ul-Akhbár,	6th	Dittq,	2nd	Meerut, ...	Not fixed,
52	Naf-ul-Azím,	6th	Arabic,	2nd	Aligarh, ...	Weekly, ...
53	Márwár Gazette,	6th	Urdú and Hindi,	2nd	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...
54	Oudh Akhbár,	6th	Urdú,	2nd	Jodhpur, ...	Tri-weekly, ...
55	Rohilkhand Akhbár,	6th	Ditto,	2nd	Moradabad, ...	Bi-weekly, ...
56	Akhbár-i-Am,	6th	Urdú,	2nd	Lahore, ...	Weekly, ...
57	Benares Akhbár,	6th	Hindi,	2nd	Benares, ...	Ditto, ...
58	Núr Afshán,	6th	Urdú,	2nd	Ludhiana, ...	Ditto, ...
59	Oudh Akhbár,	6th	Ditto,	2nd	Lucknow, ...	Tri-weekly, ...
60	Urdú Delhi Gazette, ...	7th	Ditto,	2nd	Agra, ...	Weekly, ...

P. ROBINSON,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD:
The 14th August, 1876.

2

The Secy to the Govt of India
Home Department

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith
my report on the Vernacular Press
for the week ending August 21st.

POLITICAL (GENERAL).

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 14th August advocates the establishment of a "Parliament" for India.

POLITICAL (NATIVE STATES).

The *Anjuman Akhbár* of the 6th August, *apropos* of the late mission of Sir D. Forsyth to the court of Burmah, reminds Sir D. Forsyth of the Resident who having gone to visit an independent chief was asked by one of the chief's officials to take off his shoes, and who, in compliance, proceeded to undress altogether, but the chief hearing of this requested him to resume his clothes—and his boots. The editor recommends Sir D. Forsyth, should he on any future occasion visit any native court, to act likewise.

The *Kárnámah* of the 9th August, commenting on the case of Mulhar Rao, the ex-Gáekwár, remarks that the British Government have not thrown open their courts to the people so that in case of any grievance they might complain against their chiefs. It is the paramount duty of the British Government to protect them from oppression at the hands of their chiefs, and to watch the manner in which the chiefs govern their territories, and should any chief after being warned

persist in oppression, then they should be deprived of their states. It remains to be seen if indifferent and careless chiefs will after the case of the Gáekwár pay more attention to the wants of their people.

The *Muhib-i-Hind* of the 18th August, noticing the late mission of Sir D. Forsyth to Burmah, quotes as a saying of the king in following :— “The king of Burmah wishes always to be friends with the British Government although the people of Rangoon wish that there should be a war between the two countries.” It speaks of the mission generally as very satisfactory.

The *Wakil-i-Hindustán* of the 14th August, commenting on the affray between a British officer and one of the sons of Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepal, says, that when the Government of India ordered the European officer to apologise to the prince all the editors of the European papers seemed to be displeased at such an order, and inquires if it is very humiliating to apologise to a native prince. The editor hopes that the Captain is, ere this, sorry for his behaviour and will make amends.

The *Malwa Akhbár* of the 11th August, on the authority of the *Times of India*, says that the king of Burmah was concerned in the death of Colonel Hamilton, and that there is no doubt whatever on the subject, as Lord Hamilton, the Under-Secretary of State, said so in the House of Commons. The Nawáb of Tonk was suspected of having connived at a murder and was dethroned. The *Malwa Akhbár* wishes to know why the English Government does not dethrone the king of Burmah. There was nothing proved against the late Gáekwár, but, strange to say, he was deposed.

ADMINISTRATIVE (GENERAL).

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 10th August, commenting on the working of the rent and revenue laws of the North-Western Provinces, says :—“Notwithstanding that it has been repeatedly pointed out by ourselves and our contemporaries

to the authorities no notice seems to have been taken of our representations, that neither the zemindárs nor ryots are satisfied with the working of these laws, and until these laws are amended by Government the people of the country will never feel satisfied." The working of sections 189 and 195 of the Rent Act is specially adverted to as oppressive and arbitrary.

The *Wakil-i-Hindústán* of the 7th August, commenting on the Landaura case, says that justice has not been done.

A correspondent of the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 13th August writes that the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, have moved the High Court to declare that the attachment of the salaries of Government servants in court decrees is illegal, and calls upon Government to suppress the motion.

The *Shola-i-Tir* of the 17th August, commenting on the draft of the Bill lately introduced into the Legislative Council that children of tender years convicted on criminal charges should be kept in a separate jail, points out that the experiment has been tried both in Madras and Bombay and has "failed," and that in this country there are few jails where children could be confined and properly brought up and educated, especially in religious learning, as there are so many religions to be taught. The editor, at the end of his article, regrets (sarcastically) that Government cannot "convert all its prisoners into Christians."

The *Punjab-i-Akhbar* of the 14th August writes that the duty on piece goods imported from England has been abolished on the representation of the English manufacturers, and that a supply of machinery, &c., from Manchester has been received at Bombay for manufacturing piece goods. With regard to this the editor remarks :—" Already the weaver caste in India are in difficult circumstances, but when long-cloth and other descriptions of piece goods are manufactured in the country by machinery, thousands of these poor people will perish with

hunger, as the gujree cloth which these people manufacture will find no purchasers. For this they have themselves to blame, for within the last thousand years they have been manufacturing the same description of cloth, never thinking of making any improvement in its quality."

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 12th August, commenting on the late rules for the admission of natives into the Civil Service, wishes to know how many of such appointments will be given to natives, as every year from 25 to 40 Europeans come out in the Civil Service. For the last five years it has been rumoured that natives would be admitted into the Civil Service in India, but up to date the Government of India has done nothing in the matter, and the editor thinks it has no intention of ever doing so.

The *Marwar Gazette* of the 16th August highly approves of the new Tariff Act in every particular.

The *Rohilkund Akhbár* of the 14th August says that within the last year bribery and corruption have become of rare occurrence in the North-Western Provinces. "Before this the civil court was nothing but a den of corruption : the reason was that the salary of the moonsiffs was very small—only Rs. 100 per mensem ; and secondly, there was a most objectionable rule which the Government followed, to bestow the moonsiffship on members of the respectable gentry of India, to enable them to enrich themselves at the cost of the poor, and as the decision of the cases depended on those who paid the highest amount, no consideration was given to the justice of the case. This led to the boast of the zemindars and planters that they could always procure a decision in any case in the civil court." He further remarks that within the year only one European was accused of taking bribes, but on inquiry was found not guilty, and his accusers were punished. "The practice amongst the European officials was that they would borrow phætons, buggies, and other articles, and in lieu they used to give them contracts for public works, and when leaving the

station they used to sell their conveyances and old furniture to respectable natives who had business with European officials ; their serishtadar and kotwals also became very wealthy, as they exercised great authority."

The *Vrit Dhara* of the 16th August calls upon the State to compel the Bheels to take to agricultural pursuits, by which not only they but the State would benefit ; the Bheels being at present of the opinion that their sole mission is to plunder in the Dhar territory.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* of the 18th August quotes an extract from the *Jalwa-i-Túr* on the Landaura case, and says that it is rumoured amongst the natives that the Magistrate of Sáharanpur has received a bribe of three lakhs of rupees, and that the *Indian Daily News* has heard that a petition to this effect has been sent to the Government of India.

The *Káli Vachan Sudha* of the 9th August has an article upon the land policy of the British Government, which it condemns as vacillating and oppressive. "The average system of the North-Western Provinces, introduced by Sir William Muir on the eve of his departure from these provinces, is the source of the greatest anxiety to landowners. But what of that? Might is right is the principal maxim of the Government."

The *Sadadarsha* of August 23rd has an article on the Tariff Act. "In the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council held at Simla on the 5th instant Mr. Hope introduced a Bill embodying the labours of the Tariff Committee, and it was passed into law in one sitting. This extraordinary course has naturally created great discontent. When the Council was in the capital no attempt was made at legislation on this subject, although the budget was based on the recommendations of the committee, and after four months of the financial year had elapsed a measure was brought forward to give effect to them, and was passed into law in the course of a few short hours. Could any thing be more unfair and calculated to raise sus-

pitions in the public mind ? From the first Lord Northbrook has showed anxiety to avoid a public discussion of his financial policy. We cannot too strongly condemn this course. It is not calculated to inspire the public mind with confidence in the measures of an alien Government. It is indeed to be deeply regretted that such an important measure as the revision of the Indian tariff, which so intimately affects the manufactures and trade of the country should have been passed into law at Simla in such indecent haste, without affording the public an opportunity for an expression of its views. It confirms the suspicion that Lord Northbrook is particularly averse to an open discussion of his financial policy.

“ The new Tariff Act introduces many important alterations which will affect the commerce of the entire country. It doubtless makes some valuable concessions. The abolition of the export duties, except those on rice, paddy, indigo, and shellac, is a great improvement on the old law. We wish the Government of India could see their way to take off the export duty on rice by sacrificing an annual revenue of some 60 lakhs. That would have led to a great expansion of the ricetrade of the country.

“ The abolition of the export duty on cotton goods is indeed a valuable concession, for which we are indebted to the Government of Lord Northbrook. Hitherto foreign parts were practically closed against the Indian mill-owners.

“ We now come to the import duties. The general reduction of these duties from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. is satisfactory. But there is one thing in this part of the Act which is quite opposed to the principles of justice and political economy, and calculated to injure the rising mills of India. Lord Northbrook’s Government has thought fit to impose an import duty of 5 per cent. on long-stapled raw cotton. We could have hardly believed this if it were not actually in the published Act. It will be remembered that Manchester asked for the abolition of the import duty on the coarser kinds of

cotton goods. The raw material produced in India is of inferior quality, and the productions of the Indian mills have been therefore naturally confined to the inferior sorts of yarns. It is in these kinds of goods that Manchester has come to feel the competition with the home manufacture, and, true to her instincts and her marvellous anxiety for the welfare of India, she prayed for the abolition of the import duty on them. The prayer of Manchester was referred by the Secretary of State to the Government of India, who maintained a bold attitude in the matter. This inspired the Indian manufacturers with confidence. But they forgot that Cottonopolis was all-powerful, and that even a statesman of Lord Salisbury's calibre was unable to resist pressure of the cotton lords who take such heartfelt interest in the prosperity of this country. Now if the Government of India acceded to Manchester's request, they would have certainly done far less injury to the home manufacture than the imposition of the import duty of 5 per cent. on long-stapled raw cotton is sure to do. In case the import duties on the coarser kinds of cotton goods were taken off the Indian mill-owners would have turned their attention to the manufacture of the finer kinds of goods, and the raw material being free, they would not have been under any disadvantage in doing so. And if Manchester again prayed for the abolition of the duty on the superior kinds of yarns, the Government of India would have certainly felt ashamed to grant that prayer. But now the case is entirely changed. There is no longer any hope of the Indian mills producing better kinds of goods ; the improvement of the home manufacture is now an impossibility. The prohibitive duty of 5 per cent. on raw material is sufficient to check the development of the Indian manufacture. It is strange that in his elaborate speech on the Bill the Viceroy does not speak one word in defence of this extraordinary and iniquitous impost, which is alike opposed to the principles of justice and political economy. Manchester's triumph has been more complete and thorough than she could herself have wished.

What the officious Indian Government has done for her has exceeded her own most sanguine expectations. She merely asked for the abolition of the import duty on the coarser kind of cotton fabrics; but our benign rulers, who profess their anxiety to see India become a great manufacturing country, have strangled the new-born home industry by imposing a prohibitory duty on the raw material. Could Manchester herself have asked for anything more?

"This is the way our benign Government fosters indigenous industries and promotes the material prosperity of the country. Who will, after this, deny that our rulers are actuated by a sincere anxiety to see India become a great manufacturing country?

"We have pointed out the leading features of the new tariff. But for the unjustifiable and iniquitous import duty imposed on long-stapled raw cotton, we could have congratulated Lord Northbrook's Government on the many valuable concessions made. But one blunder has spoiled the whole thing. There is no hope that it will be rectified by the Secretary of State, inasmuch as His Lordship in his recent visit to Manchester was sufficiently buttered by the cotton lords.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 13th August says that the Muhammadan College lately established at Aligarh has already enrolled 60 students. "Pupils from a great distance have arrived. Nawab Abdulla Khan of Tonk intends sending his sons and nephews during this month; even those who objected sending their children to the Government schools are most willingly sending their children to this new school. Some children have also arrived from Haidarabad."

The *Shola-i-Tür* of the 17th August, in noticing the late visit of Sir Richard Temple to Dacca, and his advice that natives should not study Arabic and Persian, "as those languages were useless," and that they should endeavour to master the language used in Government offices, to enable them

to secure Government employment, disapproves of this, and adds that it is delusive, for so many have already mastered the English language that numbers cannot obtain any situation. The editor recommends natives for the future not to hope for high offices.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 14th August, writing of the distribution of prizes in the Hoshiárpur schools, regrets to find that the rāís and respectable portion of the inhabitants of the city should, by their absence on that occasion, have shown themselves so indifferent in the cause of education.

The *Sadadarsha* also condemns the proposed abolition of the Dehli College, and says the proposal has caused widespread discontent. The editor hopes that Sir Henry Davis will not again show that disregard to the interests of high education which he has already shown by conferring the newly-created munsifships on tahsídars and ministerial officers, while several distinguished undergraduates are pining for work suited to their capacity and aspirations (a sketch of the history of the Delhi College is given, showing the number of distinguished men it has sent into the world), and points out that if the Delhi College is abolished its students will not, as Major Holroyd seems to expect, join the Lahore College. Delhi, says the editor, only belongs by accident to the Panjáb, and if the college is abolished, the students are more likely to go to Bareilly, or even to Allahabad, or nowhere, than go to Lahore.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The same paper of the 7th August, noticing "the case of the Deputy Inspector of Police against the proprietor of the *Akhbár-i-Am* published at Lahore," calls on the Magistrate to bear in mind the case of the *Akhbár-i-Samachár* of Benares.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 7th August protests against the projected widening of the streets in Lahore, pointing out that "inasmuch as epidemics break out at Simla or elsewhere, narrow streets and crowded houses cannot be unwholesome."

The *Patiála Akhbár* of the 9th August states that at the Agra station of the Rajputána State Railway the police oppress and abuse the travellers.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 10th August regrets that no arrangements have yet been made for the establishment of a sarai, school, and good water-supply at Murree, all of which are much needed.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* of the 5th August, commenting on the reasons for the discontinuance of the *Hindú Prakash* published at Amritsar, says that it was on account of financial difficulties, and publishing a list of 171 of its defaulting subscribers, says it is to be regretted that prominently amongst the defaulting subscribers appear the names of several princes and rásis.

The *Kasi Patrika* of the 5th August, noticing the expected visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, says that the rásis of Benares intend, in commemoration of his visit, to found a medical college and to erect the same somewhere near the old hospital, with separate wards for males and females and a hall for lectures.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 15th August recommends the establishment of a girls' school in the city of Patna, and that its entire management be under the control of the Educational Department, so that the respectable classes may be induced to send their daughters there.

The *Núr-ul-Unwár* of the 14th August approves of the late orders issued by the municipality of Benares preventing any budmashes from remaining in the city, or when permitted to remain, having to give security for their good behaviour.

The same paper, agreeing with the *Pioneer* on the subject of the preservation of game in India, calls on Government to issue rules to the effect that no game be allowed to be killed between the months of April and October, and that all sportsmen be made to pay a duty.

The *Roz-i-Náma* of the 18th August wishes to draw the attention of the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta to the fact that many subordinates and constables daily visit the Burra Bazar and demand of the Marwarees subscriptions for the Prince of Wales.

A correspondent from Amritsar writing to the *Wakil-i-Hindústán* draws the attention of the officials to the practice of the silk-dealers, that when they sell they do so by the 80 tola seer, and when they purchase they do so with a seer of 100 tolas.

NOTES.

The Tariff Act is noticed by only two papers. They confine themselves to general eulogium.

The late Burmah mission appears (from the only notices that have appeared) to be considered as a subject for humorous treatment.

The statement attributed (see *SELECTIONS*, page 383) to the *Indian Daily News*, Calcutta, that there had been a petition before the authorities charging the Magistrate of Saháranpur with corruption, must have been made, if made at all, in an issue of old date, as a search through the file of last month has failed to discover it.

Nearly all the Press notice the recent floods in the Allahabad district, quoting from correspondents as to the damage heard by them to have been inflicted in various places, and calling upon Government for prompt relief measures. The only remark of any value is to the effect that damaged grain being on sale in places at 5 or 6 seers per anna, the poor are consuming it largely.

A statement has gone almost the complete round of the Native Press to the effect that when the overland railway is opened "from Bombay to London," the auspicious event will be celebrated by a great holocaust of natives by order of Government.

Your obedt Servt
Col P. Robinson

The following Vernacular Newspapers have been examined in this report :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i> ,	Urdú,	Agra,	Weekly,	August, 10th	14th
2	<i>Meerut Gazette</i> ,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	14th	16th
3	<i>Nur-ul-Absr</i> ,	Ditto,	Allahabad,	Bi-weekly,	15th	16th
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Weekly,	14th	16th
5	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i> ,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Tri-weekly,	15th	16th
6	<i>Patiéla-Akhbár</i> ,	Ditto,	Patiéla,	Weekly,	9th	13th
7	<i>Lauh-i-Mahsúz</i> ,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	13th	16th
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> ,	Urdú and English,	Aligarh,	Ditto,	13th	16th
9	<i>Tohfa-i-Kashmír</i> ,	Urdú,	Srinagar,	Ditto,	8th	13th
10	<i>Matla-i-Nur</i> ,	Ditto,	Cawnporé,	Ditto,	10th	13th
11	<i>Urdu Delhi Gazette</i> ,	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto,	14th	14th
12	<i>Násir-ul-Akhbár</i> ,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	9th	14th
13	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i> ,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	13th	15th
14	<i>Akhbar Khairabád</i> ,	Ditto,	Khairabád,	Ditto,	10th	13th
15	<i>Káshi Patrika</i> ,	Hindi,	Benares,	Fortnightly,	16th	19th
16	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá</i> ,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Weekly,	16th	16th
17	<i>Gazette of Gwalior</i> ,	Hindi and Urdú,	Gwálíor,	Ditto,	8th	13th
18	<i>Shola-i-Túr</i> ,	Urdú,	Cawnporé,	Ditto,	17th	19th
19	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i> ,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	18th	19th
20	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i> ,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Weekly,	14th	19th
21	<i>Akhbar-i-Panjab</i> ,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	13th	19th
22	<i>Samai Vinod</i> ,	Urdú and Hindi,	Naini Tál,	Bi-monthly,	15th	19th
23	<i>Panjábi Akhbar</i> ,	Urdú,	Lahore,	Weekly,	14th	19th
24	<i>Násir-ul-Islám</i> ,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	9th	14th
25	<i>Saiyid-ul-Akhbár</i> ,	Urdú and Hindi,	Ditto,	Ditto,	10th	14th
26	<i>Akhbar-i-Álam</i> ,	Urdú,	Meerut,	Weekly,	12th	16th

27	<i>Muir Gazette,</i>	...	16th
28	<i>Siddik-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	1. th
29	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Alam,</i>	...	14th
30	<i>Zail-ul-Is/ām,</i>	...	14th
31	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	...	13th
32	<i>Mārvār Gazette,</i>	...	19th
33	<i>Nūr-ul-Anwār,</i>	...	12th
34	<i>Almora Akhbār,</i>	...	9th
35	<i>Roznamcha-Panjāb,</i>	...	11th
36	<i>Nūr-ul-Afkāk,</i>	...	11th
37	<i>Akhbār-i-Am,</i>	...	10th
38	<i>Anwār-ul-Akhbār,</i>	...	16th
39	<i>Benares Akhbār,</i>	...	14th
40	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbār,</i>	...	14th
41	<i>Rājputāna Social Science Congress Gazette.</i>	...	19th
42	<i>Patiāla Akhbār,</i>	...	20. h
43	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb,</i>	...	2. th
44	<i>Muhibb-i-Hind,</i>	...	18th
45	<i>Islīkhār-ul-Akhbār,</i>	...	16th
46	<i>Roznamcha,</i>	...	15th
47	<i>Safstr-i-Hind,</i>	...	20th
48	<i>Dabdbā-i-Sikandari,</i>	...	15th
49	<i>Kārnāma,</i>	...	19th
50	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbār,</i>	...	19th
51	<i>Wakīl-i-Hindustān,</i>	...	19th
52	<i>Malika-i-Nūr,</i>	...	20th
53	<i>Lawrence-Gazette,</i>	...	20th
54	<i>Sadādarsh,</i>	...	19th
55	<i>Vrittī Dhārā,</i>	...	19th
56	<i>Mālvār Akhbār,</i>	...	15th
57	<i>Qāfiq-ul-Akhbār,</i>	...	21st
58	<i>Akhbār-i-Am,</i>	...	21st
59	<i>Urdū Akhbār,</i>	...	21st
60	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbār,</i>	...	21st

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	
						1875.	1875.
61	<i>Roznamcha,</i>	...	Lahore,	Weekly,	August, 19th	August, 21st	
62	<i>Urdh Akhbar,</i>	...	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	20th	"	
63	<i>Nur Afshān,</i>	...	Lahdīāna,	Weekly,	19th	21st	

ALLAHABAD :
The 24th August, 1875.

P. ROBINSON,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

To

The Secy to the Govt of India
Home Departt.

Simla

Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith
my report on the Vernacular Press
up to August 30th -

POLITICAL (GENERAL).

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 21st August again recommends the establishment of a parliament for India, but thinks that India will have to wait a long time for such an institution, by which time it will be on the verge of ruin.

The *Wakil-i-Hindustán* of the 21st August addresses Europeans thus:—" You Europeans enjoy yourselves and think much of your own merits, but of all the natives of India as uncivilized animals. Very well; taking it for granted that you all are human and very clever, yet one should not think too much of himself and pride himself on being very clever. But if this point was argued it would never end during our lives, therefore we will say as little as possible. If full vent was to be given to this subject the Europeans would feel tired and retire to the billiard-room, and the bearer would throw the paper into the waste-paper basket. " The editor then goes to another subject.—" When a native goes to pay his respects to a European he can very seldom get an opportunity of speaking; and if the natives were to give up calling the Europeans would think them getting proud; but when they do go they have to submit to insults offered them in the presence of the orderlies and other private servants, and, further, have to submit to their caprice. Until they are bribed they will never inform the European official of a native gentleman's arrival, and it is only when the orderlies' mouths

are sweetened that natives can see the face of European officials : and even when this has been done the native gentleman is quietly informed to call on another day, as the European official is going to play racquets, &c.

The *Nasím-i-Jaunpur* of the 17th August has the following:—"The English Government should look well after the movements of the Russians, who are rapidly approaching Afghánistán, and not put much faith in their promises."

In another paragraph the editor writes:—"The Amír of Cábul has collected all the maulvis and impressed upon them the immediate necessity of waging a religious war with the Russians."

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 21st August, in a long article headed the "Government and the Raís of Hindustán" puts the following questions:—

" 1. What is the *locus standi* or position of the natives in the eye of the law as compared with Europeans in the country ?

" 2. Have they the same freedom and privileges which the Europeans enjoy ?

" 3. Are the native nobles serfs that they are to be watched for fear they turn traitors ?

" 4. Are they dealt with in the same manner as the poorer classes or differently by the Europeans ?

" 5. Are the relations between Europeans and nobles the same as are between the same classes in other nations ?

" The reply to all is *No !* The Europeans came to India as merchants, and by their craftiness became masters of the country. Neither Clive nor Hastings ever dreamt that they would become founders of a kingdom. As they became powerful they began crushing the native nobles. At first the English made these very nobles their tools to gain India. They went to war with some and made allies of others to gain their object and suit their convenience. They protected some from the attacks

of their enemies, while they prevented others from raising their heads. The English had every chance of losing their battles until the Mogul government delivered up to them their country and authority of their own free will and became pensioners of the Indian Government. The Mahrattas fell out among themselves, and the result was that the English Government took possession of their country also. The princes of Rajputana also showed no spirit; and it was by these circumstances that the English Government became firmly established. At first the Europeans treated the native nobles with consideration, but now they show themselves in their true colours. The late East India Company had entered into treaties with them that they (the nobles of India) would be treated by the Government as their equals and would always be friends with them. All these promises have now been cast aside, and to strengthen themselves the English Government have taken care to insist on the princes of India reducing their military forces, thus making them powerless. The English also told them that they would protect them from all attacks and be their guardians, and the natives gladly accepted their conditions, and, according to their custom, began to cringe to the English Government and the Europeans. Dissensions arose among the nobles, and John Company benefited by it. Whether the English Government have treated the Indian nobles justly or not it is needless to reply, as the answer will be found in the annals of Indian history. There is one fact that no one can deny—that the English in the east have become powerful.

“Residencies have been established at native courts simply that the Government may keep the nobles and their affairs in their own hands. At first it was understood that the Residents would not interfere in the internal affairs of native states, but simply act as ambassadors, instead of which they wield more power and authority than the chiefs, although there is no law authorizing them to do so; further, there is no native or ancient laws left, for the Residents have introduced all the English laws in the native states: the decrees of English

courts can be executed in their territories, the postal arrangements are the same. Lord Canning compared their former to their present conditions and regretted the result. He rewarded those who had remained faithful to the English Government during the mutiny of 1857, and when Holkar received no reward he was dissatisfied, and when the Star of India was established he conferred the order of Grand Knight Commander on them. The annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie had almost ruined all the nobles in India, but Lord Canning tried to repair the injury as much as possible. The position of the present nobles is just as when a king gives lands to his nobles, and they in return engage themselves to fight for him when necessary. The nobles by their indolence have allowed the English to become powerful, and now they feel their pitiful condition. The Indian Government have neither power nor authority to interfere in the internal affairs of the native states according to their treaty, and if they insist upon doing so they will be breaking their promise."

The editor concludes by pointing out the late episode at Baroda as the result of a Resident's interference, and adds—"this article has simply been written to enable the Government to compare the present with the past position of the native nobles." The editor of the *Hindu Patriot*, who is a member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, concurs (says the editor) with the above remarks, and hopes that Government will remedy the evil complained of.

The *Násir-ul-Islám* of the 19th August writes that although Afghánistán is at present in a most unsettled state, it can never be subdued by any other nation or government, and that not only Afghánistán but other countries inhabited by the followers of Mahomet. Should any other country even conquer it, they will never be able to retain it long under their control. The followers of Islám will always defend their country against the attacks of others.

POLITICAL (NATIVE STATES).

The *Shams-ul-Akhbár* of the 20th August writes that the king of Burmah has given up all idea of war and of opposition to the conditions of the Viceroy, and says that, should the English Government wish it, troops can pass through his territory. (The squib in the *Pioneer* regarding the king's projected visit to England is given word for word by this paper and several others as actual fact.)

The *Khair Khwah-i-Álam* of the 18th August, writing on the authority of a correspondent from Rangoon, reports that the king of Burmah is providing himself with the *materiel* for war, and that it is his intention to block up the river Irrawadi, so that no English steamers may be able to navigate it.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of August 16th remarks that it is now apparent to any one, that if any native princes for the future mismanage their territories they will be dealt with in the same manner as the late Gaekwár, and warns all native princes to be careful for the future, as the English Government will keep a watchful eye on them.

The *Násir-ul-Akhbár* of August 19th reports that at the request of the Nawáb a political agent has been appointed to Rámpur.

ADMINISTRATIVE (GENERAL).

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 20th August, commenting on the new rules for the admission of the natives of India to the Covenanted Civil Service, hopes that Government will take care that the abilities of the *protégé*, and not the favour of the patron, shall be considered to qualify for nomination.

The *Benares Akhbár*, commenting on a late article in the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* on land settlement, says that he extremely regrets that his countrymen have not up to this understood this question, and never consider what they are losing by it. The zemindár, says the editor, would sell his life for his land, and the relation existing between the Government

and zemindárs are only such as exist between master and servant. The settlement by Mr. Duncan is very objectionable and bad, and the people are groaning under it. The natives of this country blame the Government for this, and say that Government has not kept its promise, but the native land-holders are not also free from blame: they also from time to time increase the rent on their land leased out to the poor cultivators.

The *Roznámcha Panjáb* of the 20th August notices the remarks of the Judges of the Panjáb Chief Court in a recent civil report upon the procedure of some native judicial officers, and regrets that there should have been reason for them.

The *Meerut Gazette* of the 21st August wishes to know why Oudh is not allowed the privilege of being a separate note-circle and issuing its own notes.

The *Núr-ul-Anwár* of the 21st August recommends the introduction of a three-pie postage stamp on quarter tola weight letters, and also a quarter-anna stamp for newspapers not exceeding five tolas in weight, adding that the present rates of postage are severely felt by the proprietors of native papers. Government has expended a very large sum of money for having educational works published at very cheap rates for the use of the public, but as the rate of postage is so high the public are unable to send for them. The postage on these should be reduced to half an anna on ten tolas. The editor asks also for reductions in the rates for banghy-post, registration of letters, and telegrams.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* noticing some recent land affrays in the Bombay Presidency, which it says arose out of matters connected with the new settlement, says that "it is feared that similar disturbances may take place in other places, and that, therefore, it is imperative on the Government to see into this matter at once."

The *Koh-i-Núr* of August 21st (in continuation of former articles) says that it will be very difficult to populate

the waste lands of the Central Provinces, as the people of those parts will not leave their country for the jungles of the Central Provinces.

The *Rifah-i-Am* of the 24th August, with several other papers, concurs in the views of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, that natives of other parts of India should be induced to settle in that province where there is abundance of waste lands.

The *Akhbáron-ka-Kiblgáh* of the 10th August (its second number) wishes to know why, since it is known to every one that Her Majesty the Queen considers all her subjects, whether Europeans or natives, alike, there is any reason for excluding natives from being members of parliament. Many other vernacular papers, it says, are of the same opinion on this subject as himself, particularly the *Koh-i-Núr*, and wishes to know why the Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press does not make selections from such editorials and report on them.*

The *Benares Akhbár* of August 26th brings to the notice of Government and the inhabitants of India that to become a *satti* after the husband's death is praiseworthy, and asks why Government should prevent this taking place. (Lately, at Benares, in the Bula-nálá, a little girl was found abandoned, the mother to all intents had killed herself. If such crimes were inquired into they would be found to exceed one thousand cases.) No one can prevent a woman from going astray; as the sun rises daily so will the women continue in their career of crime. Women who become widows should not be compelled to re-marry, but those who become widows when young may be allowed, as this would prevent numerous crimes from being committed.

* Articles on this subject were frequently noticed in the *SELECTIONS* during the time of the late Reporter. Since the appointment of the present Reporter it will be seen (by reference to the *SELECTIONS*) that both the recent articles of the *Koh-i-Núr* and one of another paper have been noticed within the month.

The *Rifah-i-Am* of August 24th, referring to the statement that Government intends taking over all the telegraph lines of the several railways into their own hands, says:—
“ The telegraph is the key of the Government, and it is incumbent on the Government to keep this in their own hands.”

The *Roznámcha-i-Panjáb* of the 24th August has a long article on the new rules for admission of natives into the Civil Service, and calls on Government, “ now that the natives of India have attained their majority,” to do them the justice promised in the Queen’s proclamation in spite of self-interested Europeans and the Anglo-Indian papers which have raised objections. “ Some Europeans think that if the British Government confer high appointments on natives they will be embarrassed when a mutiny breaks out. This is a silly idea: for it has been proved beyond doubt that the more responsible the posts natives are appointed to, the more faithful and obedient they become.

“ For some time past there has been serious discontent among the junior members of the North-Western Provinces’ branch of the Bengal civil service in consequence of the slackness of promotion.

“ We do not deny that the circular of the commissioners created hopes which have not been realised, but this is a piece of misfortune which does not give any claim to pecuniary compensation. The great Act of 1838, which affirmed the principle that no native shall be excluded from any office which he was fitted by education and character to hold, and Sir Stafford Northcote’s declaration that to appointments in this country the children of the soil have “ a preferential claim,” have raised hopes in the Indian breast which the Government never thinks of fulfilling. Have the authorities, then, broken faith with the natives in this matter, and, if so, are the latter entitled to compensation at the hands of Government? We admit that the junior civilians

in the North-Western Provinces have met with disappointment, that the hopes of their youth have not been realised, but we deny that Government is bound to compensate them at the expense of the Indian tax-payers. We sincerely trust that the helpless Indian tax-payers will not be sacrificed to a powerful agitation that has been got up on behalf of the North-West civilians. It would be an act of serious injustice if India is made to compensate them for jobberies perpetrated by provincial governors in disposing of the patronage at their disposal."

(EDUCATIONAL.)

The *Akhbár Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 20th August approves of the changes made in the inspection of village schools in the Panjáb at the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* of August 20th has a very bitter article against the new Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college at Aligarh. Premising that this institution will do no wordly good to the people even if it imparts a little religious knowledge, the writer goes on to warn the students that they will get no better education there than they could get in Government schools, and that they will not have the preference for Government appointments when they leave it. The effects of the school the writer expects to be very pernicious. The students will, he says, "like Native Christians, change their names (Mr. Bacon-a-pig is suggested as one name), and in place of angarkhás and pyjámas will begin to wear coats and pantaloons, denying their poor relations, and begin to give their daughters in marriage to rich Europeans, laying aside all shame and the precepts of Islám, and without any hesitation will devour hog's-flesh and drink spirituous liquors." The students may study all their lifetime in this college, but after a few years they will not receive situations of more than five or seven rupees per mensem, and even then, if they are able to speak English better, they will be no better than

cook-boys. The Government will never get any good or reap any benefit from the Muhammadans who wear coats and pantaloons. They also used to wear coats and pantaloons who in the mutiny of 1857 turned out to be such ungrateful rebels.

It has been notified that this institution was opened on the Queen's birthday in order to make it appear that the Muhammadans think this to be a grand day. This is false and a deception on their part. It is distinctly founded as a Muhammadan institution, and no one belonging to that religion will for a moment consider the Queen's birthday to be a greater day than that of their holy Prophet. And remarkable to relate, the same day was the anniversary of Muhammad's birth! Now, then, what European will be fool enough for a moment to believe that the Muhammadans honour the Queen more than their Prophet?—particularly when such persons as the Nawáb of Rámpur and the Nizám of Hyderabad are subscribers to this institution. After this will any European have any faith in this college? This institution has turned out to be not only a traitor to the Prophet but also to the Queen.

The *Vritt Dhára* of the 23rd August says that the country should be grateful to the British Government for having numerous schools established for their education, but the obligation which they at present feel is being lessened by the conduct of Government, for the fees to be paid by students have been increased beyond the means of many. If the children are sent to schools in the native states the education imparted is not much, and the pupils of such schools cannot obtain employment: therefore, it is incumbent on the Government to reduce their rates.

THE PRESS.

The *Akhbáron-ka-Kiblaga* (the father of newspapers)—a new weekly paper just established at Lahore—of the 3rd August says, in its first number, that there are three classes of newspaper-writers,—viz., first, those who write merely to court favour, never publishing anything that may benefit their country

or draw the attention of Government to the wants of the inhabitants ; secondly, those whom Government have permitted to publish newspapers : these ridicule the people and expose private and domestic matters to vindicate their private ill-feelings ; and thirdly, those who up to date have not learnt manners, and are perfectly ignorant of what they should write and what they ought to leave alone.

When Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General of India, granted permission for the establishment of native newspapers, he did not expect that the liberty of the press extended to them would be misused and abused in the manner it is. All they do at present is to praise their friends and shower abuses on others. His object was that the people should try to notice abuses which the Government could rectify, and make the wants of the people known to Government, and generally to look after the prosperity of their countrymen. For this special duty a Government Reporter has been appointed that he may keep Government informed of the wants of the people, and not to be bothered with a lot of rigmarole and rubbish such as are daily published in the vernacular newspapers.

The newspapers should write to bring to light the grievances of the people, and not to curry favor, and for such a purpose this paper, says the editor, has been established.—“ This paper has not been published with a view to pecuniary gain, but for the good of the public, as the rates of subscriptions show.”

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 20th August comments on “ the resolution of the Government of India prohibiting persons in Government employ from writing to the newspapers.” Premising that the press in this country is free, and that they cannot but feel grateful to Government for it, and hope that it “ will reign for ever,” the editor goes on to say that it is owing to this liberty of the press that they are able to decide what advice the Government needs from them ; the Government, it is true, needs little of their advice, but still it is liable to

forget itself and make mistakes. Does Government think that it is "poisonous" to it that any Government officials should write to the press? It is an established rule of Government that the people of the country should be made aware of all its rules and orders and approve of them; then why do they order their deeds to be kept a secret if they wish publicity? All in Government service will give up writing openly to the press, and even if those who write keep aloof, still the news, &c., will as usual be supplied to the press. Is not the Government aware that verbal information can be given to the editors of newspapers, and the givers of it still be ready to swear that they did not do so? The resolution principally prohibits any political information being given to the press, but does not wish any educational information being kept back. If the policy of the Government is open and fair, what is the reason for secrecy? The people of this country feel and have more attachment towards the English Government than any other, and its wish to conceal its proceedings is, therefore, displeasing to the people.

The *Panjábi Akhbár*, agreeing with the *Oudh Akhbár*, recommends the cancellation of the above resolution, and regrets to find that Government appears to be afraid that its faults and mistakes will be made public. Unless such things are exposed they will never be remedied, and the editor, therefore, calls on Lord Northbrook to repeal the objectionable resolution.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent writing to the *Shams-ul-Akhbár* points out that before "ignorant rāís" visit European officials they should understand the manners and customs of the latter, as otherwise their ignorance lowers them and all their countrymen in the opinion of Europeans.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* reports that some native women of Calcutta have taken to photography for the purpose of photographing ladies behind the *parda*, and remarks that this is the first step towards the adoption of European customs and habits. Soon all other English customs

and manners will also be followed and all constraint surrendered. The reason why Europeans and natives have not been more sociable is that native women did not approve of it, but now if they appreciate it, natives will soon be following European manners and habits. Native women being in *parda* are not in a position to decide for themselves as to what customs should be followed. Up to the present time, if a portrait of a man was to be found with the wife of a respectable man she would at once be called on to explain why she got it, and from where she got it, and so on, but when photography is introduced there will be no difficulty in collecting such photographs. There are many things which native women are at present unaware of, but now it seems such will not be the case.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* of the 19th August, on the authority of "a most respectable correspondent," writes that the students of the Benares Government College are in the habit of writing to the papers anonymously, and defaming respectable inhabitants by sending false information to the *Agra Akhbár*, *Oudh Akhbár*, and several other papers.

The *Rajputána Social Congress Gazette* of the 20th and the *Agra Akhbár* of the same date, noticing the recent dismissal of European employés in the East Indian Railway, approve the action of the company, as (the former says) the Europeans "were not only very expensive but also fond of drink." They refer also to "the report of the Quarter-master-General of India" with disapprobation; the *Agra Akhbar* saying that "the representations of General Roberts are vindictive and bad: he should grant the same consideration to natives as he does to Europeans." The *Khair Khwah-i-Hind* of August 20th laments the opposition manifested towards the company's action.

The *Akhbár Anjuman-i-Panjáb* draws attention to the oppression exercised in the collection of the pay of the

municipal establishment in the town of Jalálpur (Gujránwála) in the Panjáb.

The *Tohfah-i-Kashmír* of the 14th August approves the game preservation scheme as introduced into Kashmír.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Oudh* of the 23rd August directs the attention of the police to a gambling-hell lately established in Maulviganj, Lucknow.

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 26th August invites the attention of Government to the registering office at Benares, which it says "is not going on all right."

The *Benares Akhbár* of August 26th recommends that missionaries should be prevented at Moradabad from preaching to the pupils of the new school established there by the Rev. Mr. Parker.

The *Urdu Akhbár* of the 24th August argues from the recent floods at Allahabad that the seat of Government should be removed to Agra.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbár* of August 21st, noticing the damage done at Ballia (Gházipur) by the recent floods "in spite of the forty or fifty thousand rupees spent in changing the stream," says that if ten or twenty thousand rupees had been spent by Government in removing the village to some elevated spot, the inhabitants would have showered blessings on Government instead of abuses.

NOTES.

All the papers quote the English and Anglo-Indian Press with regard to the Prince of Wales' visit. [The squib in which His Royal Highness is said to have announced his intention of selling Sandringham and letting Malborough House if Parliament would not grant him a sufficient sum for his expenses is going the round of the native press as a fact, the different papers commending highly the proposed action of the Prince.] The *Akhbar-i-Alam* concludes its notice of the visit with the following:—"Natives of India are always

inclined to cringe, but His Royal Highness has never conferred any favours on any of the nobles of India, that they should have any feelings of gratitude towards him, nor have the nobles ever seen the Prince that they should have any friendship for him. The Prince deserves praise for coming out to India, but the English Parliament should sanction at least 50 or 60 lakhs to enable His Royal Highness to travel with pomp." The *Khair Khwah-i-Hind* of August 20th regrets that His Royal Highness will have the power of conferring the Star of India, "as this will lower Lord Northbrook." The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* quotes from *The Daily News* a statement of a correspondent that it is rumoured that His Royal Highness "will never return alive from India," and remarks—"England is a strange country, where such opinions are freely expressed." The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* hopes that the Prince of Wales will see justice done to the ex-Gaekwar. The *Vrit-Dhara* recommends native chiefs to establish in their respective territories public works of permanent utility in honour of the Prince's visit—in Baroda a college, the same at Gwalior and Indore, and bazars at Dhar. The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbár* states that the Amír of Cabul has been invited to meet His Royal Highness, and thinks that the Atalikh Ghazi (provided measures could be taken for preventing the Chinese seizing his territory during his absence) should also be invited.

Considerable attention continues to be given to Burmah matters.

The Vernacular Press maintains considerable consistency in its treatment of the Baroda question. Having exhausted arguments to show that the deposition of the late Gaekwar was unjust, it now warns other native princes to beware of similar procedure against themselves, occasional articles on the conduct of Residents, though confusing the different political questions involved, helping on the general effect of danger threatening native princes. Individual nobles are sometimes

selected. Thus Jodhpur and Alwar are both briefly warned by name "to beware of the fate of Malhar Rao."

From the SELECTIONS it will be seen that the native press reflects partially the Anglo-Indian Press of a week or fortnight earlier. The Tariff Act, the king of Barmah, and Prince of Wales' visit, and the grievances of junior civilians—in short the topics of the Anglo-Indian papers of the first half of August—are the topics of the vernacular press of the latter half of the month. It is unfortunate that statements made in jest in English (or stated as unfounded gossip) circulate as facts in the vernacular. Thus, the charge brought against the Maharana of Alwar of having brought about a recent conflagration in Jaipur; the report of the murder of one European official by another, and the latter being pensioned in consequence; that Colonel Sir R. Mead is constantly threatened with assassination; that the Prince of Wales has sold his country-seat and town-residence to pay his expenses in India, have all gone the round of the vernacular press as statements on the authority of the English or Anglo-Indian press.

I have the honor to be &c
(S. P. Robinson

Reporter on the Vern. Press,
Upper India

The following Vernacular Newspapers have been examined in this report:—

(409)

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	
					1875.	1876.
1	Oudh Akhbár,	Urdú,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly, ...	August, 20th	August, 22nd
2	Násir-ul-Akhbár,	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	" 19th	24th
3	Saiyid-ul-Akhbár,	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	" 20th	24th
4	Nastm-i-Jaunpur,	Ditto, ...	Jaunpur,	Weekly, ...	" 20th	24th
5	Lauh-i-Mahfuz,	Ditto, ...	Moradabad,	Ditto, ...	" 20th	24th
6	Akigarh Institute Gazette,	Urdú and English,	Aligarh, Srinagar,	Ditto, ...	" 20th	22nd
7	Tohfa-i-Kashmír,	Persian, Urdú,	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	" 20th	22nd
8	Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, Lahore,	Tri-monthly, Bi-weekly, Daily,	14th	24th
9	Rohilkhand Akhbár,	Ditto, ...	... ...	... ...	20th	23rd
10	Roz Náma Panjáb,	Hindi, Urdú,	Benares, Lucknow,	Bi-weekly, Weekly, ...	21st	23rd
11	Benares Akhbár,	Ditto, ...	... ...	... ...	19th	23rd
12	Oudh Akhbár,	Ditto, ...	Meerut, Lahore,	Tri-weekly, Weekly, ...	22nd	22nd
13	Jahva-i-Túr,	Ditto, ...	... ...	Ditto, ...	16th	22nd
14	Koh-i-Núr,	Ditto, ...	Jaipur,	Ditto, ...	21st	26th
15	Rajnítána Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto, ...	... ...	Ditto, ...	20th	23rd
16	Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,	Ditto, ...	Lahore, Agra,	Ditto, ...	20th	23rd
17	Agra Akhbár,	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Tri-monthly, Daily, ...	20th	23rd
18	Roz Náma Panjáb,	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	... ...	20th	22nd
19	Meerut Gazette,	Ditto, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Weekly, ...	21st	22nd
20	Núr-ul-Anwár,	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	21st	22nd
21	Khair-Khwáh-i-Alam, ...	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	18th	22nd	
22	Urdu Delhi Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	21st	22nd
23	Akhbár-i-Alam, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...	19th	22nd
24	Shams-ul-Akhbár,	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	20th	22nd
25	Oudh Akhbár,	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Tri-weekly, ...	20th	22nd
26	Nastm-i-Jaunpur,	Ditto, ...	Jaunpur, ...	Weekly, ...	24th	27th
27	Patiala Akhbár,	... ...	Patiala, ...	Ditto, ...	23rd	"

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPTS.
28	<i>Khair-Khwáh-i-'Alam</i>, ...	...	Delhi,	Weekly,	August, 26th	August, 27th
29	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbár</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Tri-monthly, ...	21st	25th
30	<i>Urdu Akhbár</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Weekly, ...	24th	27th
31	<i>Malta-i-Núr</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	24th	26th
32	<i>Roz Náma Panjáb</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Daily, ...	24th	27th
33	<i>Oudh Akhbár</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Tri-weekly, ...	25th	26th
34	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbár</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Weekly, ...	22nd	26th
35	<i>Kayasth Samáchár</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Bi-monthly, ...	19th	26th
36	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Weekly, ...	24th	26th
37	<i>Shola-i-Túr</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	24th	26th
38	<i>Dabdab-i-Sikandari</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	23rd	25th
39	<i>Akhbáron-ká-Kiblagah (new paper)</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	17th	24th
40	<i>Ditto</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	20th	22nd
41	<i>Ditto</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	10th	24th
42	<i>Riyáz-ul-Akhbár</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	3rd	24th
43	<i>Kárnáma</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	20th	26th
44	<i>Rijáh-i-Am</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	23rd	25th
45	<i>Panjábi Akhbár</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	24th	26th
46	<i>Lam-i-Núr</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	21st	25th
47	<i>Nastm-i-Jaunpur</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	16th	24th
48	<i>Lam-i-Núr</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	17th	24th
49	<i>Vakil-i-Hindustán</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	8th	25th
50	<i>Roz Náma Panjáb</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	21st	24th
51	<i>Akhbár Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh</i>, ...	...	Ditto,	Daily, ...	23rd	25th
52			Ditto,	Bi-monthly, ...	23rd	25th

53	<i>Mihr-i-Darakhsan,</i>	...	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly, ...	19th	"	25th
54	<i>Vritt Dhárá,</i>	...	...	Marathi,	...	Dhár,	...	Weekly, ...	23rd	"	27th
55	<i>Málwa Akhbár,</i>	...	...	Ditto,	...	Indaur,	...	Ditto, ...	18th	"	26th
56	<i>Benares Akhbár,</i>	...	...	Benares,	...	Benares,	...	Ditto, ...	26th	"	27th
57	<i>Násir-ul-Akhbár,</i>	...	...	Delhi,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly, ...	19th	"	26th
58	<i>Sadādarsh,</i>	...	..	Ditto,	...	Anglo-Hindi,	...	Weekly, ...	19th	"	28th

ALLAHABAD :
The 30th August, 1875. }

P. ROBINSON,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



To
The Secy to the Govt of India
Gir. Home Deptt Simla

I have the honor to submit my
report on the Vernacular Press
for the week ending September 4th. —

—————
POLITICAL (GENERAL.)

THE *Guide of India* (a new paper published at Lahore), in its first number of the 7th August,* writes that Government should at once settle Burmah difficulties either by money or by arms as the commerce of the country suffers by delay.

The *Guide of India* of the 14th August writes "several vernacular papers do not think that the natives of India are at present fit to be members of parliament, but the editors (of the *Guide*?) think that there are at present competent natives in the country to be members of parliament, and they consider it as their right and claim it as such. As soon as they are elected all shortcomings will give way, and from experience they will daily improve."

POLITICAL (NATIVE STATES).

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh* of the 26th August says that Government refuses to give the late Gaekwár sufficient money to enable him to lay his case before parliament.

*Received with 2nd and 3rd numbers on August 25th.

The *Nur Afshan* of the 26th August writes that it learns from the Scinde newspaper that preparations for war are going on there, and that perhaps an army will invade the territory of the Khan of Khelát to bring his disobedient people to their senses. The *Urdu Akhbar* of September 1st has the same information.

The *Malwa Akhbar* of August 25th fears that Sir Madhava Rao will not be a success at Baroda as he is not sociable, and refuses to mix in Baroda society. The editor quotes the "*Arnoda Akhbar*" in support of his apprehensions.

Several papers state that when the Prince of Wales arrives in India he will do something for Malhár Rao, the late Gaekwár; who, they hope, will be reinstated, as His Royal Highness has been informed by Sergeant Ballantine that justice has not been done to Malhár Rao.*

The *Karnáma* of the 30th August is very severe in denouncing the extravagance in money matters of the present Mahárája of Jaipur, and warns His Highness that "if this goes on a little longer there will be an end to the ráj, as he will be unable to pay his debts, and the creditors will be complaining to the Government of India, which will compel the Government to interfere."

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* of August 30th says that Sir R. Meade and the assistant resident still continue to receive threatening letters containing the following passage:—"Death! Death! Death! look out for your lives, as we have taken a sacred† oath to kill you all." The editor concludes by recommending Sir R. Meade to cook his own food.

Several papers having announced that British laws and legal practice were about to be introduced into Holkar's

*This refers to a conversation stated by the vernacular press to have passed between Sergeant Ballantine and His Royal Highness at a garden-party at Chiswick.

†To make this more sensational the words in inverted commas are printed (in the middle of a sentence in the vernacular) in large English capitals.

territories, the *Vrit Dhara* of August 30th takes its contemporaries to task for having written "such a false article" and asks—"will any rajah so lower himself as to do this?"

KABUL AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of August 27th states on the authority of the *Urdú Guide*, that it is said that the Amír of Kábul has expressed his intention of making war with Nowroz Khán (uncle to Yákúb Khán) in the coming winter. The *Safir-i-Hind* of August 31st has the same information.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Hind* of the 20th August writes that the Amír has received information that Khán Muhamdi, with twelve hundred men, is near Lallpura ; and that Nowroz Khán wishes to make terms of peace on the following conditions—viz., that the Amír discontinue paying Zardád Khán the subsidy of Rs. 25,000 ; and secondly, to remove all his troops from Lallpura, and that if these terms are not accepted the Amír will suffer by it.

The same journal writes that the Russian Deputy Governor-General had arrived at Búkhára and was received with great pomp, and is being grandly feted. He has ordered a survey of the country. That Naib Muhammad A'lum Khán is with his work (*sic*), and is ready to fight with Haji Muhammad Khán.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Hind* of the 10th August writes that the Russians have decided that in time of war horses for the cavalry be taken by force from the owners for one-eighth their value, and that after the war the horses be returned to their owners. A committee has been appointed in "every district" to make out a list of all horses fit for such work.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 28th August writes that a battle has taken place between Nowroz Khán and a friend of the Amír of Kábul, and that the former was victorious.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 27th August writes that the inhabitants of Khokand have revolted and have expelled their

ruler from his territory. That when in 1865 the Russians had invaded and subdued Tashhand, they had spared Khokand, although the Russians would have been the gainers had they annexed Khokand : and that even if they now do so, they will gain by the acquisition. It would not be surprising if the territory of Samurgan be also annexed, by which the Russians will establish their rule up to Jheel and Kashgar and Aman, and several other territories adjoining these. As soon as the Russians have firmly established themselves at khokand, they will not wait long before making themselves masters of Cabul.

The *Matla-i-Nur* of August 31st and the *Khair-Khwah-i-Hind* of August 30th have the same information regarding khokand.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Hind* of August 30th says that it is rumoured that the Government of India intend fixing the boundary at Herat, and that if the Government of India increases the limits, there will be war with the Russians. Concludes by saying that the Government of India will be very foolish if it does this ; and if, as Lord Derby says, the Russians should arrive and take possession of Herat themselves, then the Afgháns will, of their own accord, join and side with the British Government, and the Russian progress will thus be stopped. Without the assistance of the Afgháns the forces and money of the British Government will be of no avail.

The *Akhbár Anjuman-i-Hind* writes from an article in the *Times of India* that the British Government are in no way afraid of Russia, but that at some future period there will be some difference between the English and the Russian Governments in Turkish affairs. Hopes that the British Government will always be ready to go to war with Russia, and that every one is aware that the Russians are only waiting their opportunity.

The *Roz-i-náma Panjáb* of August 30th says that the munition of war, which was on its way to Kábul for the Amír from Pesháwar, was all looted by the Khyberis.

The *Matlā-i-Nūr* of the 31st August says that the reason why the Russians "always lose in war" is that they have only 2 or 4,000 troops, and the insurgents muster about 10 or 20,000 at Kokhand and attack the Russians. The editor recommends that the Emperor of Russia should make a present of all his territories in western Asia to his only daughter the Duchess of Edinburgh and then the Duke of Edinburgh should at once proceed and assume the government of those territories. In such a case all danger and difficulties with the British Government would give way.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of August 31st writes that the people who advise the Government to send a force to Herat to watch the Russians are mistaken, because Herat is 700 miles from Hindustán, and there are great difficulties to contend with on the road. It is true that the Muhammadans dread the Russians, and it is a mistaken idea to think for a moment that Muhammadans will ever fight with the Russians.

The *Guide of India* says that an ambassador from the Mír of Maimina has arrived at Cabul to assure Amír Sher Ali Khan that his master was in no way conniving with the Russians or aiding them in any way.

The same paper writes that the Akhund of Swat hearing that the Amír of Cabul intends to attack Bajour has appointed Syed Ahmad Shah as king of that place. He has presented him with one hundred horses, and arrangements are being made for fifty thousand horses more for him. The Akhund was advised to appoint his son as king, but he would not listen.

The *Nur Afshan* of August 26th says that the Amír of Cabul is busy arming and getting his forces ready, and that it is rumoured that the Amír expects the Russians to invade his territory as they are close to Afghanistan already ; but others say that the Amír intends to invade Kashgar during the winter.

The *Urdú Delhi Gazette* of the 28th August writes that it is remoured in Kábul that the Russian Commander-in-Chief has made over "the gun factory" to Sirdar Abdul Rahmán Khán, and has granted him full permission to manufacture as many guns, &c., as he may require, and to send a sample to the Russian Commander. According to this request Abdul Rahmán Khán sent a gun which was disapproved of, but subsequently another gun was sent which has been approved of by the Russians. The Russians have ordered their treasurer to give the Sirdár as much money as he may require. The Russian Commander has also requested Sirdár Abdul Rahmán Khán to send for all his old soldiers and to pay and give them arms, and his allowance has been increased threefold by the Russians. The paper concludes by saying that this information has been given by an officer who is a resident of Líll-pura, and that the informant is trustworthy. The *Gwalior Gazette* of August 27th has the same information.

The *Sadarsh* of August 30th writes.—"There was a very important debate in the House of Commons on the progress of Russia in Central Asia on the 6th ultimo. Mr. Baillie Cochrane directed the attention of the House to the considerable territorial advance made by Russia in Turkistán, and asked for the production of papers relative to the occupation of the Khanate of Khiva. Since the terrible reverse sustained by Russia in the Crimean war twenty years ago, she has been rapidly extending her empire in Central Asia, and uninterruptedly prosecuting her schemes of conquest. She now owns a mighty empire in Turkistán. Mr. Cochrane pointed out that Russia "had obtained the whole of the Caucasus, and there was now nothing to prevent her attacking the Asiatic possessions of Turkey. In fact, the whole country between the Black and the Caspian Seas was in her hands. To the east of the Caspian also her progress had been remarkable. She had through the Oxus direct water communication with our Indian frontier, and a railway 200 miles along between the Black and the Caspian Seas would enable her to

transport any number of troops in an incredibly short space of time, and station them on our Indian frontier." There are men who would ridicule Mr. Cochrane with Russophobia, but every thoughtful and prudent man must admit that the Central Asian question ought to receive the most serious attention of England.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Russia has been making territorial progress in direct violation of her oft-repeated solemn promises. So far back as 1864, she told the civilised world that her career of conquest and annexation had come to an end. It is superfluous to say that this pledge was given simply to be broken in the course of four months. In 1869, Sir Douglas Forsyth was sent on a mission to the Court of St. Petersburg, and the very same promise was given to him. We all know how far the pledge given to the British Envoy was kept. Again, in 1873, the celebrated Russian Diplomatist Court Schouvaloff, who now represents his Imperial Master in the Court of our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, gave positive and solemn assurances to the effect that Khiva would not be annexed. It is now a matter of history how a pretext was found to set aside those assurances. After this, what faith can be placed on the promises and pledges of the Muscovite? It is clear as noonday sun that Russia's career of conquest and annexation has not yet come to an end—that she still cherishes schemes of aggressions and territorial aggrandisement.

The English people can no longer afford to look to Russian progress with indifference. The matter is one which demands their serious attention. It is true that England has no right to prevent Russia from pursuing her career of conquest. Russia is merely doing in Turkistan what England has done in India—the Muscovite is simply following the example set him by John Bull. We know in what manner the English have acquired their splendid Eastern Empire, which is now the wonder of the whole civilized world. England

proclaims it to be her mission to civilize India. She says that circumstances have always compelled her to extend the frontiers of her empire in spite of her resolution to desist from further aggressions ; Russia urges precisely the same plea as a justification for her conquests in Central Asia. As it is the mission of the Briton to civilize India, so it is the mission of the Muscovite to civilize Turkistan. As England was compelled, in spite of her will, to extend the frontiers of her empire till it attained its natural limits, so Russia is being compelled to do the same thing. The truth is, that an enlightened and powerful European nation coming into contact with half-civilized Asiatic potentates cannot fail to find causes of offence.

The question now arises where is the Russian career of conquest to stop ? This is a most important question for both England and India to consider seriously. It cannot be said that the Asiatic empire of Russia has attained its natural limits. With England indifferent to her progress, and Persia and Turkey powerless for all practical purposes, there is nothing to check the advance of Russia. It has been lately found out that she exercises very great influence over the distant possessions of Turkey. A considerable portion of Persia is already subject to Russian influence. It is beyond dispute that the map of Central Asia has yet to undergo many alterations. In 1873 England suddenly awoke to the real state of things in Turkistan, and made an attempt to impose restraints on the Muscovite's eagerness for aggression. It was arranged to lay down a neutral zone between the Asiatic possessions of Russia and England ; but that policy has been abandoned. It was found that England could not or should not dictate to her powerful northern neighbour, "thus far thou shalt go, and no further." It is well known that the railway system of Russia is being developed with a rapidity which is certainly calculated to raise suspicions as to her ulterior objects. We cannot accept the views of the optimists, who scout the idea of a Russian invasion of India. The very fact that Russia

is making rapid territorial progress in Central Asia in spite of protestations to the contrary, and that she annexed the Khanate of Khiva in the face of the solemn assurances of Count Schonvaloff that she has no intention to do so is sufficient to show that the Muscovite is not to be trusted, and that he has some latent object which he is carefully concealing.

Now what policy should England pursue in reference to Russian advance in Central Asia? Experience has amply shown that no faith can be placed on the promises of Russia. Will remonstrances or threats have any effect? A man like Sir Henry Rawlinson, whose authority in Central Asia matters cannot be questioned, has answered this question in the negative. It is clear that no understandings with Russia will be of any use. Mr. Cochrane observed that "Afghánistán was a district we must look to for grappling with Central Asia, and therefore he thought we ought to have a Resident of great consideration and dignity at the court of the Amír of Afghánistán, and also a resident at each considerable town to represent the English nation." Well, Mr. Cochrane's suggestion does not appear to us to be practicable. True, the Amír of Kábul was highly pleased with the splendid reception which Lord Mayo gave him at Umballa in the spring of 1869, and that he is grateful to the British Government for the arms and money which have been, from time to time, granted him, but he will never agree to receive an English Resident into his Court. Our Government has now a native Vakíl in Sher Ali's Darbár, and any attempt to replace him by an English official is sure to be resisted. It is no secret that the Asiatic natives look upon the British nation with very great suspicions. The Afgháns will never consent to receive an English Resident, except at the point of the bayonet. If the grant of money and arms to the Amír be made conditional on his receiving an English Resident, he will, we have no hesitation in saying, thankfully decline the offers of assistance that may be made by the English. It is of course beyond question to force the Afgháns to accept an English Resident, because the war will

involve an expenditure of money and blood, which may be better imagined than described. We do not, with Mr. Cochrane, anticipate benefit from the suggested reception of the Amír at Lahore on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to that city. Any amount of consideration shown to the Amír, and any amount of pecuniary assistance granted to him, will not induce him to permit the posting of an English diplomatist to his territory. We are inclined to think that Mr. Cochrane's suggestion must be set aside as impracticable.

However, ministers may conceal their thoughts, and Mr. Bourke may express his inability to understand what is meant by the expression "masterly inactivity," that is the only feasible policy which the British Government can pursue with reference to Russian advance in Central Asia. Sir George Campbell, with his usual candour, remarked that "in his opinion the best remedy was for us to rely upon our own strength to resist attack ; but to do that we must wait till we were attacked." England cannot remonstrate with Russia or threaten her or enter into any understanding with her, she can only wait till she is attacked, and then it will be for her to resist the attack. This is the only policy which it is open to England to pursue, and, however, ministers may deceive themselves, this is nothing but "masterly inactivity," which Lord Lawrence advocated and pursued while Governor-General.

The time has, however, long since passed away when England consistently with her position as a mighty Asiatic power could afford to look to the rapid advance of Russia in Turkistán with indifference. John Bull cannot too jealously watch the movements of the Muscovite. England cannot of course act the part of aggressor in checking Russian advance ; but she can devote herself to strengthening her Indian empire. Her career of conquest and annexation in India, if we are to believe her solemn word, has come to an end, and it now remains for her to consolidate her extensive possessions in the continent of Asia. She cannot do this better than by laying wide

and deep the foundations of contentment in the Indian populations with her rule. Let her drive away discontent from the land by pursuing a just and humane policy; let her deal with the princes and people of India fairly; and then she can wait and watch the progress of Russia in Central Asia in the confidence that the whole continent of India will cast its lot with her in the event of a Russian invasion.

ADMINISTRATIVE (GENERAL.)

The *Muhibb-i-Hind* of the 10th August, noticing the New Tariff Act, says that the duty on Manchester piece goods has been abolished on account of the pressure put on the Government by the English merchants.

The *Akhabar-i-Alam* of the 26th August draws attention to the evils arising from the inconsistency of Government in sometimes leaving an official a long time in one place and sometimes changing officials frequently. Government should, it says, follow some rule.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 28th August has the following paragraph:—"The prosperity of the country depends on the Government, and Government should feel a sort of love for the country, and every one should be treated alike. Also the liberty of the press should be free, and the people enlightened and educated. The Government should not interfere with religion, and the educated should be respected and honoured.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of August 28th, noticing the censure recently passed by the chief court of the Panjáb on some native judicial officers, expresses its opinion that the censure might safely be extended to European officials also.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 29th August, commenting on the late agrarian disturbances in the Deccan, says that the commission which will assemble to inquire into the cause have no knowledge of Deccan affairs, and recommends the appointment of Radrur Mahadeo and Gobind Narayan, the sub-judge of Púna, to the commission also; and says that if Government

wishes thoroughly to inquire into the matter, it should direct the commission not to restrict its inquiries to the collectorates of the Deccan, but extend them to all other parts of the presidency.

The same causes which are at work in the Deccan are in operation in the districts of Gujerát, Púna, Ahmadnagar, and Sholápur, with this difference that the authorities at Gujerát through their vigilence prevent open violence.

A collector in one district confessed that he had found great difficulty in recovering the revenue in 1872 and 1873, and that the difficulty increased in 1874, when the Government were compelled to remit the revenue. Up to the 15th July, 1874, he received no less than 7,663 resignations comprising 50,000 acres of land assessed at Rs. 58,300. He accordingly urged upon Government the necessity of inquiring whether the same causes of complaint as he had found to exist in his district existed elsewhere. Mr. Shepherd, the Collector of Khaira, states that the present state of the poorer classes of Musalmáns in his district are in great distress, and that the condition of the Bhils of Khandaish are hopeless, and that if the Government will not take steps, affairs will become worse. The notices served on the defaulting ryots of Gujerát will be found to be as many as those served in the Deccan. In the Ahmadabad district the number was 2,663, in Khaira 14,513, in the Panch Mahals 181, in Surat 8,933, and in Baraich 4,104—making the total number of 30,384. In other districts also the same number or a little more have been served. It is therefore now incumbent on the Government to extend its inquiry to the whole presidency and to remedy the evil.

The *Panjab-i-Akhbar* of the 28th August regrets that Hindustanis are never appointed to positions of trust either in the civil or military departments, nor are they trusted to guard the magazines and forts. As these duties are entrusted to Europeans only, it appears that Government do not consider the Hindustanis trustworthy. Masters should not remain

always suspicious towards their servants. The editor, therefore, calls upon Government to permit natives also to keep arms, and not to doubt their honesty and good faith; and concludes by saying that native troops should be treated with the same consideration as the European.

(EDUCATIONAL.)

The *Lawrence Gazette* (August 24th) approves of the change in the inspection of village schools introduced by Major Holroyd into the Panjab.

The *Roz Náma-i-Panjáb* of the 25th August is of opinion that when the sons of respectable natives are admitted into the civil service, it will be incumbent on Government to establish separate schools for their training and education, "as it will not do to allow them to mix, as at present, with all sorts of low-class children, for by mixing with vulgar children they imbibe low and vulgar habits. This is one of the reasons why the respectable portion of the native community at present do not wish to send their children to Government schools: the teachers themselves have no manners." The editor recommends that each sudder station of the district should have a special school for the sons of respectable natives and nobles who should be made to pay the expenses of the same.

The same paper, extracting a para. from the *Rahbur-i-Hind*, says that the intelligence and education of the people of India is on the increase, but that it has no good effect. The mosques and temples are deserted, while the liquor shops and English spirit merchants are prospering.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 27th August publishes a letter from a correspondent stating that the authorities in the Lower Provinces intend to do justice to the deputy inspectors of schools by placing them on an equal footing with the munsifs, and that the rules introduced in Bengal are sadly needed in the North-Western Provinces. The writer

hopes that these will be introduced by the Lieutenant-Governor and Director of Public Instruction, without any delay: because if this is not done, the department will never prosper.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of August 28th writes that from appearance it seems that the pupils in the several schools in the Panjáb are progressing favourably, but that it is nothing of the sort. The result has been a perfect failure, and all the money spent has been entirely wasted. The Government of the Panjab appear to be satisfied simply from the reports of the inspectors and district officials, but the plain fact is that those reports are not trustworthy. The inspectors visit the schools once during the year, and the teachers during the year sit and kill flies. The commissioners and deputy commissioners go about touring in the districts, and when they happen to pass a school they at once turn away their faces. The tahsídárs seeing that their superiors take no interest in the schools remain idle and busy themselves by killing flies. The editor calls upon the Director of Public Instruction of the Panjáb to see into the matter, and to remove the scandal from the department.

The *Anjumán-i-Panjab* of August 27th states that the Panjab Government has promised a grant-in-aid to a Mahomedan "religious" school, established at his private expense by the honorary magistrate of Amritsar.

The *Wakil-i-Hindustan* of August 23rd says, that the reason why the price of grain is rising is that the zemindars' children are being educated in the Government schools, and therefore do not bother their heads about their forefathers' trade. Recommends that the children be taught agriculturing, and be examined in this subject annually, and that they be also supplied with proper implements.

The *Guide of India* says that there is good news from Nowgong in Bundelkhand. The Political Agent there has established a college for the education of the children of the rájas and ráís of Bundelkhand, and that "no other class of children will be admitted."

THE PRESS.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 27th August hopes that Government will introduce quarter anna postage stamps for vernacular newspapers as soon as possible.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 27th August writes that the Europeans in their treatment of the native are daily becoming more and more unsympathetic and unjust, and attributes the sole cause of this to the Anglo-Indian papers. Whenever Europeans begin to lean towards the natives, the English papers do all they can to put the Europeans against them by calling on them to remember that the natives are in no way their equals or deserving of equal consideration. Concludes by saying that there is no doubt that, until the Europeans begin to respect the natives, the attachment that should exist between them will never subsist.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

The *Tohfah-i-Panjáb* of the 25th August, commenting on the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, says that if the English Government will not grant His Royal Highness sufficient funds, the people of Hindustán will never be so ungrateful as to refuse to pay the expenses of their future king. No matter how distressed their present circumstances may be, they would never murmur to subscribe ten or twelve lakhs, and are ready to do so. The article concludes with a hope that the Prince before leaving India will do something by which the people may always remember him.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of August 26th states that Government have issued a circular to the effect that no natives are to give any presents to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India. "The Government of India and the several members of the council, and the secretaries to Government, must consider themselves very clever and every one else a set of fools that such an order should have been issued. No doubt the object of the Government of India is to prevent natives from giving presents to prevent the native chiefs

from being embarrassed, but the style and orders of the Government circular is entirely objectionable and bad." The *Koh-i-Nur* of August 28th also condemns the wording of this circular.*

The *Akhbar Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 21st August, concurring with the *Indian Mirror*, is of opinion that the amount subscribed at Calcutta for the Prince's reception should be kept by in a bank, and that when at any future period a famine takes place, the money should be sent "as the Prince's donation."

A correspondent writing (in English) to the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 31st August says that, after the dreary and unpleasant topic of the Gaekwar's deposition, the subject of the Prince of Wales' expected visit to India is a relief to newspaper writers, and points out that the visit will give at any rate a temporary impetus to arts and manufactures, "now decaying under the dead levelling influence of the English economy."

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Murakkà-i-Tahstib* of the 15th August, speaking in disapproval of early marriages, warns its readers that first, there are more deaths amongst children than adults, and that therefore numerous young widows are left in the world depending on their parents ; secondly, that people always wish to marry their sons in families higher and in better circumstances than themselves, and thus the wife is not as comfortable as when with her parents.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 30th August writes that the inhabitants of Fatehgarh and Mainpuri districts are still living in hopes that the Government of India will construct a railway from Shikohabad to Fatehgarh via Mainpuri.

The *Káyasth Samáchár* of the 1st September writes that the trade of the Káyasts is munshigiri (muharriri), and that

* The editors of these papers have been written to asking for a copy of the circular referred to.

as long as the country was under the reign of Hindús, all such appointments were filled by them, and also during the Muhammadan Government, but that under the English Government "these appointments are filled up by such low castes that Government should not allow the appointments for the future to be filled by them. These low castes consider themselves equal to respectable classes of people, and it is a pity that Government will not take such things into consideration."

N O T E S.

The large amount of attention given to Cábúl and Central Asian affairs is noteworthy.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of August 23rd compliments the officials of the Allahabad district on the energy and discretion shown during the recent floods. The *Sudarshan Samachar* does the same.

The late dismissal of European employés by the East Indian Railway Company continues to be commented upon. The *Akhbar-i-ám* of August 25th expresses its approval, of the Company's procedure as also the *Núr-ul-Absár* of the 29th August.

More than one paper complains in general terms of railway management; the difficulty in getting tickets and the travelling arrangements for women being the points more specially complained of.

The proposal to send children convicted under the Penal Code to reformatories instead of the common jail is noticed with approval by the *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of August 25th and several other papers.

The municipalities of Jalandhar, Benares, and Lucknow are each blamed for the dirty condition of the city.

I have the honor to be
S. P. Robinson

Reporter on the *Evening Press*
Upper India

The following Vernacular Newspapers have been examined in this report :—

(430)

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá,</i> ...	Anglo-Hindi, ...	Benares, ...	Weekly, ...	August, 23rd	August, 29th
2	<i>Akhbár-i-Kiblagah,</i> ...	Urdú, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 27th	September, 1st
3	<i>Málwa Akhbár,</i> ...	Marathi, ...	Indaur, ...	Ditto, ...	" 25th	August, 31st
4	<i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i> ...	Urdú, ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...	" 16th	" 31st
5	<i>Oudh Akhbár,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Tri-weekly, ...	" 29th	" 31st
6	<i>Koh-i-Núr,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Weekly, ...	" 28th	" 31st
7	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfúz,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	" 27th	" 31st
8	<i>Sáidiq-ul-Akhbár,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Bháwalpur, ...	Ditto, ...	" 23rd	" 31st
9	<i>Rajpútána Social Science Congress Gazette.</i>	Ditto, ...	Jaipur, ...	Ditto, ...	" 27th	" 31st
10	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbár,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Bi-weekly, ...	" 28th	" 31st
11	<i>Sudarshan Samáchár,</i> ...	Hindi, ...	Allahabad, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	" 10th	September, 1st
12	<i>Roz Náma Panjáb,</i> ...	Urdú, ...	Lahore, ...	Daily, ...	" 28th	August, 31st
13	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	" 10th	" 31st
14	<i>Dito,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	" 20th	" 31st
15	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Urdú and English, ...	Aligarh, ...	Weekly, ...	" 27th	30th
16	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbár,</i> ...	Urdú, ...	Moradabad, ...	Bi-weekly, ...	" 25th	" 29th
17	<i>Roz Náma Panjáb,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Daily, ...	" 25th	" 27th
18	<i>Akhbár-i-Am,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Weekly, ...	" 25th	" 29th
19	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Fortnightly, ...	" 26th	" 29th
20	<i>Muhibb-i-Hind,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Weekly, ...	" 10th	" 29th
21	<i>Murakka-i-Tahzíb,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	" 15th	" 29th
22	<i>Márvári Gazette,</i> ...	Urdú and Hindi, ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...	" 23rd	" 29th
23	<i>Urdu Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Urdú, ...	Jodhpur, ...	Ditto, ...	" 28th	" 29th
24	<i>Tohfa-i-Panjáb,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	" 25th	" 29th
			Amritsar, ...			

25	<i>Tohſá-i-Káskmír,</i>	Persian,	29th
26	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	Urdú,	29th
27	<i>Oudh Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	29th
28	<i>Núr Afshán,</i>	Ditto,	29th
29	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	30th
30	<i>Akhbár-i' Alam,</i>	Ditto,	30th
31	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	30th
32	<i>Ditto,</i>	Ditto,	30th
33	<i>Núr-ul-Anwár,</i>	Urdu,	21st
34	<i>Iftikhár-ul-Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	24th
35	<i>Roz Náma Panjáb,</i>	Ditto,	27th
36	<i>Ditto,</i>	Ditto,	28th
37	<i>Núr-ul-Afák,</i>	Ditto,	29th
38	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá,</i>	Ditto,	29th
39	<i>Sudarshan Samáchár,</i>	Anglo-Hindi,	29th
40	<i>Vritt Dhárá.</i>	Hindi,	September, 3rd
41	<i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i>	Marathi,	1st
42	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,</i>	Urdú,	4th
43	<i>Dabda-b-i-Sikandari,</i>	Ditto,	4th
44	<i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i>	Ditto,	4th
45	<i>Panjábi Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	4th
46	<i>Roz Náma Panjáb,</i>	Ditto,	4th
47	<i>Agra Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	4th
48	<i>Oudh Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	4th
49	<i>Safir-i-Hind,</i>	Ditto,	4th
50	<i>Malta-i-Núr,</i>	Ditto,	4th
51	<i>Shola-i-Túr,</i>	Ditto,	4th
52	<i>Kárnáma,</i>	Ditto,	4th
53	<i>Muhíbb-i-Hind,</i>	Ditto,	4th
54	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	4th
55	<i>Wakil-i-Hindustán,</i>	Ditto,	4th
56	<i>Guide of India (new paper No. 1),</i>	Ditto,	4th
57	<i>Ditto,</i>	Ditto,	4th
58	<i>Ditto,</i>	Ditto,	4th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPTS.
						1875.
59	<i>Lam-i-Nur</i> ,	Urdú,	Jaunpur,	Weekly,	August, 29th	September, 3rd
60	<i>Kayasth Samachár</i> ,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	"	4th
61	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i> ,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	August, 31st	4th
62	<i>Urdú Akhbár</i> ,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	September, 1st	4th
63	<i>Patiala Akhbár</i> ,	Ditto,	Patiala,	Ditto,	August, 30th	4th
64	<i>Násir-ul-Akhbár</i> ,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	"	4th
65	<i>Násir-ul-Islám</i> ,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	"	4th
66	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ,	Urdú-Hindi,	Gwalior,	Weekly,	"	4th
67	<i>Saddarsha</i> ,	Anglo-Hindi,	Delhi,	Ditto,	"	August, 31st

ALLAHABAD :
The 6th September, 1875. }

P. ROBINSON,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

To

The Secretary to the Govt of India
Home Department

Simla

Sir.

I have the honor to submit herewith
my report on the Vernacular Press
for the week ending September 12th.

POLITICAL (GENERAL).

THE *Tokeh-i-Panjáb* of September 1st says,—“The sovereigns of Europe have made it a rule to disarm the inhabitants of any country they subdue, and now if the natives were even to lay down their lives, they would not be considered faithful to the Government.” The paragraph continues,—“The natives of India cannot but rejoice at the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, and we (the editor) hope that the Prince will do justice to Malhár Rao, the late Gaekwár of Baroda, and permit the natives to keep arms;” but the editor doubts whether such will be the case.

The same paper says that until the condition of the native soldiers is improved Government has itself to blame, and must be answerable for their misconduct. At present there are more troops in the country than are necessary, or are required for the protection of it. Some regiments should be disarmed and dismissed, and the pay of the remainder be doubled.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* says that the native nobles and Rājas of India have all agreed and promised to assist the Government of India wherever it needs assistance, and that they have respectively the following military forces at their command, *viz.* :—

<i>Hyderabad.</i> —Infantry,	...	... 36,890
Cavalry,	...	... 8,202
Guns,	...	... 725
<i>Gwalior.</i> —Infantry,	...	... 16,000
Cavalry,	...	... 6,068
Guns,	...	... 210
<i>Udaipur.</i> —Infantry,	...	... 15,100
Cavalry,	...	... 6,240
Guns,	...	... 538
<i>Jaipur.</i> —Infantry,	...	... 10,500
Cavalry,	...	... 3,530
Guns,	...	... 230
<i>Indour.</i> —Infantry,	...	... 5,500
Cavalry,	...	... 3,001
Guns,	...	... 102
<i>Jodhpur.</i> —Infantry,	...	... 4,500
Cavalry,	...	... 5,000
Guns,	...	... 220
<i>Katiawar.</i> —Infantry,	...	... 15,300
Cavalry,	...	... 3,033
Guns,	...	... 508
<i>Baroda.</i> —Infantry,	...	... 11,000
Cavalry,	...	... 3,098
Guns,	...	... 30
<i>Alwar.</i> —Infantry,	...	... 5,633
Cavalry,	...	... 2,200
Guns,	...	... 351

Besides the chiefs of the above places the smaller chiefs have also agreed to assist the Government of India.

The *Shola-i-Túr* of September 7th has a paragraph ridiculing the idea of the Sultán of Turkey being considered weak

and in significant, and says that he is able to combat any power in Europe.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 4th September recommends the Government of India to be always prepared and ready, as, before long, the Russians are sure to invade Afghánistán. At the same time the Russians will cause a disturbance in Europe, and are only awaiting their opportunity. In case there should be a war, the British Government can ask for aid from the Sultán of Turkey, the Muhammadans of which place hate the Russians.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 10th September, commenting on the proposed overland railway, admits that should there ever be another mutiny in India, troops can be brought by it from Europe at once; but, supposing that this been done, and there was to be a disturbance in London, what it asks will they do in that case? The editor concludes by condemning the undertaking as a useless waste of money, which will benefit neither the Government nor the commerce of the country.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of September 11th says that Mr. Bright has reproached the Europeans in India for their arrogant and insulting conduct towards the natives of India in general, and that Lord Salisbury has said that "if the Europeans continue behaving as they do, the peace of the country will be destroyed." Europeans, says the editor, should pursue such a course of conduct that the inhabitants of India may feel friendship and love towards them. When the Europeans hear of their conduct towards the natives being condemned, they reply that their behaviour towards the natives is such as the Government of India approves of.

The *Muhammadan Social Reformer* of the 2nd September points out that the reason why Europeans prosper in the world is that they always support and stand by each other, and that in this lies their principal strength.

POLITICAL (NATIVE STATES).

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 3rd September asks for the publication by Government of the true history of the recent transactions with Burmah.

The *Roz Náma-i-Panjab* of the 3rd September writes that the King of Burmah has objected to the Resident appointed by the Governor-General of India at Mandalay, and says that he will have him on no account. The Resident had to take off his boots in the presence of the king as Sir D. Forsyth had to do.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of September 7th says that the Government of India has listened to the complaints of the Thákurs of Alwar, and has decided to appoint a commission to investigate their complaints, and that the Mahárájas of Jaipur and Gwálior will be nominated members of the commission. The *Tohfah-i-Panjáb* of August 8th has the same.

The *Jalwá-i-Túr* of September 8th comments on and condemns the alleged mismanagement of the Jodhpur State.

The *Márvár Gazette* of the 6th September contradicts its contemporaries with regard to the mismanagement and extravagance of the Mahárája of Jodhpur. These charges of misgovernment are, it says, an invention of the *Lawrence Gazette* and other vernacular papers.

The *Márvár Gazette* of September 6th says that the Mahárája Holkar of Indour intends to reside at Ojein for eight months for the benefit of his health. (This paragraph is quoted without comment by all the papers.)

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 11th September takes the *Bombay Gazette* to task for having circulated so mischievous a statement as that the Nizám of Haidrabad had "refused" to meet the Prince of Wales. The real fact, it informs its readers, is that the Nizám is very young, and not strong enough to take so a long journey as to Calcutta, and it con-

cludes by hoping that Government will not take any notice of such false rumours.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of September 11th writes that Government has sanctioned a large sum of money to be paid to the late Gaekwár, Malhár Ráo, to enable him to lay his case before the English parliament. The Maharájá does not however intend doing so, as he is not allowed to hold private consultations with his legal advisers.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 12th September writes that "Dhosu Miáh" is secretly collecting the Bhíls, and that men are also being collected in all the villages in the Baroda territory; and that the fortune-tellers are giving out that up to the time of the Ganpatti fair everything will go on all right, but that after the fair the territory will be in a disturbed state. Sir R. Meade still continues receiving anonymous letters "to the effect that his last days have arrived;" and two or three days ago a *fakir* stopped the General's carriage near Kirripura and informed him that his death was near at hand. The man is now in arrest, and will no doubt be duly punished.

CABUL AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Roz Náma-i-Panjáb* of the 1st September says that troops are being collected by the Amír of Cábul to attack Nauroz Khán during the winter, but that others give out that the Amír is making these preparations "through fear of the Russians." The *Tohfah-i-Káshmír* of August 28th (and other papers) have the same information.

The *Núr-i-Afshan* of September 2nd says that the Russians in a recent engagement with the Kokhands were defeated.

The *Sayyid-ul-Akhbár* of the 1st September says, on the authority of the *Times*, that the Russians in Western Asia are making great progress, and that the English Government are in no way able to check them; and that should the Russians even invade Afghánistán the English could not prevent them.

The best thing for the English to do is to remain inactive. If the English attempted to keep a force at Herat there would surely be a great war between them and the Russians. *

The *Anjumán Akhbár* of the 1st September writes that the Russian "Deputy Governor-General" has arrived at Bokhara, and that he has been received with great honors, and has ordered the country to be surveyed.

The *Taj-ul-Akhbár* of the 2nd September† writes that the rebel prince of Delhi, Firoz Shah, and the rebel, Tulla Rám, are both in Turkistán holding high appointments in the Russian army.

The same paper says that the Amír of Cabul intends keeping a permanent envoy at Constantinople.

The *Muir Gazette* of September 4th says that Arsala Khán Gilzaie has informed the Amír of Cabul that Nauroz Khán is negotiating for assistance from the Akhund of Swat, and that this appears dangerous. The *Shola-i-Túr* of September 7th has the same.

The *Roz Náma-i-Panjáb* of the 8th September writes that latest news from West Asia reports the Russians as being severely harrassed by the Turkomans, and that the Russians have sent for more reinforcements, on the arrival of which the Russians are sure to attack and conquer Herat. Should they do so, the Amír of Cábúl will at once join the Russians, which will put the frontier of Hindustán in danger. It is absolutely necessary for the Amír of Cábúl to elect either to remain friends with the British Government or to join the Russians.

The *Tohfa-i-Káshmír* of the 4th September writes that a *kafila* has arrived bringing news that Yakúb Khán, the ruler of Kashgar, is annexing some Chinese territory, and

*It is impossible to distinguish "quotation" from original matter in this article.

† A new paper published at Rampur.

that a Chinese army has encamped on the borders of their territory, and that during winter there will be war.

The *Maraka-i-Tahzib* hears from a resident of Kandahar that Persian troops have gone towards "Eamood," and that on this account there are numerous rumours afloat. Some say that these troops have been sent to guard and protect the Persian frontier; while others state that they have gone to assist "Sirdar Ayab Khan," the brother of Yaqúb Khán, to enable him to seize and take over Herat again.

The same paper writes that it used to hear a great deal of Russians being victorious everywhere, but that now they have been defeated by the insurgents of Kokhand.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of September 12th writes that it is feared that the Russians will yet invade Hindustán; and that should this ever happen, it will do no one any good, although the natives appear to be friendly towards them. Should they ever come, the natives will no doubt find out their mistake; and should there ever be a native government in India, misrule and oppression, as in days of old, will harass the weak and poor; and concludes by saying that India will only prosper and benefit under English government.

ADMINISTRATIVE (GENERAL).

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 4th September—commenting on the fact that any court of justice in India can try and punish a native of the country, but that Europeans can only be tried by the High Courts—says that as trials in the High Courts are very expensive, officials often allow European offenders to escape. If native magistrates are not competent to try Europeans—then why are they invested with criminal powers? If justice only is the object, then colour should not be taken into consideration, but black and white be treated alike. Are not the lower as well as the higher the Queen's courts of justice?

The *Rohilkhand Akhbar* of the 8th September writes that whenever disputes are referred to *pancháets* there is very little

litigation; therefore it is incumbent on the Government to encourage such an institution. It is absolutely necessary that some measure for the people living in the villages be introduced. The Russians have similar rules in their territory, where headmen of villages are appointed officers for the settlement of disputes and to realize the revenues and taxes, and the people would be glad if the Indian Government did the same.

The *Tohfa-i-Panjáb* of the 8th September writes that the new rules published by the Government of India, for the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, are so unsatisfactory that "a bad omen for the natives is plainly visible," and that no one will be able to pass in. Every rule has been made as deterrent as possible.

The *Sadarsha* of September 6th writes,—"It will be remembered that His Grace the Duke of Argyll, while Secretary of State for India, introduced on the 12th March, 1869, a Bill into the House of Lords to provide further facilities for the admission of the natives of India to the Indian Covenanted Civil Service. The sixth section of the statute required the Government of India to frame rules with a view to give effect to it. And now, after the lapse of five long years from the passing of the statute, as many short rules have just received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and been promulgated for general information. It is almost certain that another five years will elapse before a single appointment is made under the rules just promulgated. We have not the slightest doubt that it is not intended to make use of the rules to any great extent; and, to all practical intents and purposes, they will remain a dead letter for many years to come.

The rules show beyond the possibility of doubt that the native gentlemen, who may be admitted to the favoured service by simple selection, will be entirely at the mercy of the Government, or, in other words, of their immediate superiors. In

the first place it is laid down that these prize-appointments are to be conferred on natives of *proved merit and ability*. The fortunate nominee to such an office need not necessarily belong to the public service. There is nothing in the rules to prevent outsiders from being pitchforked into the higher posts. It would certainly be a great thing if these rules are taken advantage of to provide a suitable career for properly qualified and worthy scions of noble and ancient families, who now spend their lives idly and fretfully: because there is no room for them in the British system of administration, and because they look in vain for positions suited to their rank in life and aspirations. But we have no hope that this will be done. We may rest assured that it will not occur to our wise rulers to turn the present opportunity to the best account. It will of course be left to the various local Governments to make the selections. The provincial Governors will, in their turn, leave the choice to the Divisional Commissioner, who again will consult the district officers in the matter. The consequence will be that the favourites of Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners will be selected for these coveted appointments. This will naturally set a premium on sycophancy and *kow-towing*. It requires no prophet to tell us what sort of people will be considered possessed of "*merit and ability*." The profounder *salam* a Deputy Magistrate, Subordinate Judge, or Extra Assistant Commissioner makes to his official superiors, and the greater fawning and cringing he indulges in in propitiating the *hazurs*, the better fitted he will be considered for elevation to the Civil Service. We shall not be at all surprised if the expressions *merit and ability* in the first rule are practically construed into *sycophancy* and *kow-towing*. Again, it is laid down that every appointment shall be in the first instance provisional only, and that, after a probation of two years, the Governor-General may, if he sees fit, confirm or cancel it. This provision will place the favoured native civilians completely at the mercy of their immediate official superiors. If, by the exhibition of an independent spirit

they make themselves obnoxious to the higher officials, it is certain that their appointments after the expiration of the probationary period will be cancelled. If, for any reason, he be so unfortunate as to incur their displeasure, his fate is sealed, and he will be ignominiously dismissed from the service without even being made acquainted with the charges preferred against him, or allowed an opportunity of defending himself. Now, we ask whether any honest and independent native gentleman would, under these circumstances, like to become a Covenanted Civilian under the rules lately sanctioned by Lord Salisbury and the majority of his Councillors.

Whatever may be said by our contemporaries, we suspect that the provisions of the 33rd Victoria, Chapter III., will be ultimately taken advantage of for excluding natives from the open competitive examination. It is no secret that the system of recruiting the Indian Civil Service is now under the consideration of the authorities, and that a correspondence is going on between the Home and the Indian Governments on the subject. Ere long some important modifications will be made in the present system, which is unanimously condemned as a failure. In an article on the present system of recruiting the Indian Civil Service, the *Thunderer* distinctly stated that the system of selection by competitive examination was utterly unsuited to the natives of India, because in their case it was more important to ascertain moral fitness rather than intellectual qualifications, and moral fitness could not be ascertained by any scheme of competitive examination. Then, there is another matter which should be taken into careful consideration in connection with this subject. It is well known that the managers of the Bengal Civil Fund refused to admit Native Civilians to the benefits of the fund. The Government of India took pity on the poor Native Civilians, and generously laid down that Government would provide their families with similar benefits as the fund, on their subscribing on the same terms and conditions which govern the Bengal Civil Fund. This was doubtless a very great boon to

the native civilians, who were excluded, in consequence of lamentable race prejudice, from the Civil Fund. Now the Government of India have, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th ultimo cancelled this provision, and intimated that native Civilians would be governed as to leave and pensions by rules, which would be promulgated after the completion of certain necessary enquiries. Well, the consequence is that native civilians who will hereafter enter the service through the door of competitive examination, have been placed by one stroke of the pen on an equal footing with their brethren who would enter through the door of favoritism. To both the classes of native civilians inferior rules regulating leave and pension would be made applicable, the result being to degrade native competition-wallahs to the level of the native civilians selected by mere favour. We may after this rest assured that an early opportunity will be taken to close the door of competition entirely against native aspirants to the Covenanted Indian Civil Service. If our apprehensions be realised, as they are very likely to be, the provisions of the 33rd Victoria, Chapter III., now hailed as a boon will do an irreparable injury to the cause of Indian advancement.]

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Tohfah-i-Panjáb* of the 1st September says that the reason why the schools in the Panjáb are not successful is, that the teachers are not treated justly, and that the officials of the department take no interest in the schools or in the instruction of the boys.

The *Benares Akhbār* of the 2nd September recommends the establishment of a school of arts and sciences at Benares in which the pupils may be taught all descriptions of trades and professions.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Roz Náma-i-Panjáb* of the 31st August, writing of the Prince of Wales visit, recommends that only those who attend the darbárs and other ceremonies be asked to subscribe from

one to one hundred rupees, as by adopting this plan the poor will not be oppressed.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 1st September, and the *Akhbár Anjuman-i-Hind* of September 4th, recommend that railway tickets should be sold, as postage stamps are, in certain authorized places. Nearly every paper has the same.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of September 1st complains that at Nowgong cholera-corpses are ordered to be burned by chámárs and sweepers without any religious ceremonies or funeral rites being permitted. The *Koh-i-Núr* of September 4th, and the *Tohfah-i-Panjáb* of September 8th, complain that cholera-patients (at Lahore) are compelled to take European medicines.

The *Guide of India* of September 4th says that Native Christian preachers always advise natives to teach and educate their children and bring them up in the fear of God, and that when they enter a Church they preach the same to their congregation, and say that they should live in peace and love one another ; but what they preach to others they never follow out themselves. Up to date it has never been known that a Native preacher has brought up his own son as a preacher of the Gospel, and it is a noted fact that they always try and intrigue to have their sons made magistrates, &c., where they can enjoy worldly pleasures.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 8th September writes that the *Pioneer* thinks the natives of India are cowards and without any courage or bravery, but begs to inform the *Pioneer* that fear of death does not exist amongst natives ; for instance, the Bundela and similar other tribes of the Muhammadans in the north never care for their lives.

The *Maksúd-ul-Akhbár* of the fourth week of August writes on the authority of *Tilism Hyent* that Prince Abdul Samad Khán fired a loaded pistol at the Nawáb of Tonk, but that fortunately the pistol did not go off, and the Nawáb

escaped into the garden. The prince has been arrested, but pleads intoxication at the time of committing the offence.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* accuses the Benares Pandits of trying to persuade the Hindús to give up adoring and worshiping idols, and also of persuading them to break and destroy images of the gods.

The *Mangal Samáchár* for February* says that a great deal of land in the Aligarh district which is irrigated by canal-water is deteriorating, and that the soil is becoming brackish, as if getting mixed with saline substance.

The *Núr-ul-Anwár* of the 11th September has a long article complaining of railway management generally in every department.

The *Jalwá-i-Túr* of September 8th states that for some time about thirty or forty proclaimed offenders and rebels have been living in the jungles between Budaun and Pilibhít, and that they occasionally commit dákáti and robbery in the vicinity of Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 10th September, writing of the murder of Mr. Margary, says that the act is regarded in China as an act of bravery worthy of a reward, and that any delay in exacting redress will be regarded as an acknowledgment of Chinese bravery. It notices also that no punishment has been awarded to the rioters who lately attacked the British Consulate at Chinkiang (?), and adds—“nor is it likely that they will ever receive any.”

NOTES.

Nearly every paper notices reports that preparations for war are being made by the Amír of the Cábul, with the comment—“perhaps this is for fear of the Russians.” That Nouroz

* The *Mangal Samáchár* is a monthly paper, and the numbers for January, February, and March were received together on August 31st. The editor has been addressed on the subject.

Khán has defeated the Amír, that the Russians have been defeated in Khokand, and that the Russians have made over a gun factory to Abdul Rahmán Khán, are also items published by nearly every paper. Several papers publish the same paragraph to the effect that "Russia is accountable for the present disturbances in Turkey." The *Shola-i-Túr* adds "the Germans" as another disturbing element.

Exaggerated accounts of the presents which various native chiefs are preparing for the Prince of Wales circulate largely.

Preparations for war in Sindh are pretty generally said to be now in progress.

As an item of China news, the insult said to have been offered to the British Consul is going the round of the Vernacular Press.

The circular (referred to in the last SELECTIONS), in which Government is said by the Vernacular Press to have forbidden any presents being given to the Prince of Wales, appears to be the one recently published by the Foreign Office, but misunderstood by the native editors.

Have the honor to be etc
 (Sd) P. Robinson
 Reporter on the Vern. Press
 Upper India

The following Vernacular Newspapers have been examined in this report:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	<i>Akhbár-i-Am</i> ,	Urdú,	Lahore,	Weekly,	Sept., 1st	September, 6th
2	<i>Núr-ul-Absáر</i> ,	Ditto,	Allahabad,	Ditto,	1st	8th
3	<i>Guide of India</i> ,	... Ditto,	Lahore,	... Ditto,	,"	4th
4	<i>Mahamedan Social Reformer</i> ,	... Ditto,	Aligarh,	... Ditto,	28th	,"
5	<i>Roz Náma Panjáb</i> ,	... Ditto,	Lahore,	... Daily,	Sept., 2nd	4th
6	<i>Mihr-i-Darakhsán</i> ,	... Ditto,	Delhi,	... Tri-monthly,	August, 31st	4th
7	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbár</i> ,	... Ditto,	Moradabad,	... Bi-weekly,	,"	4th
8	<i>Oudh Akhbár</i> ,	... Ditto,	Lucknow,	... Tri-weekly,	September, 29th	5th
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Risáh</i> ,	... Ditto,	Gondah,	... Monthly,	Sept., 1st	5th
10	<i>Roz Náma Panjáb</i> ,	... Ditto,	Lahore,	... Daily,	3rd	5th
11	<i>Akhbár-i-Alam</i> ,	... Ditto,	Meerut,	... Weekly,	Sept.,	5th
12	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Alam</i> ,	... Ditto,	Delhi,	... Ditto,	1st	5th
13	<i>Núr Afshán</i> ,	... Ditto,	Ludhiana,	... Ditto,	2nd	5th
14	<i>Sádiq-ul-Akhbár</i> ,	... Ditto,	Bháwalpur,	... Ditto,	,"	5th
15	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbár</i> ,	... Ditto,	Delhi,	... Tri-monthly,	August, 30th	5th
16	<i>Nasir-ul-Islám</i> ,	... Ditto,	Ditto,	... Bi-monthly,	Sept., 1st	5th
17	<i>Shams-ul-Akhbár</i> ,	... Ditto,	Lucknow,	... Weekly,	August, 27th	5th
18	<i>Tohfa-i-Panjáb</i> ,	... Ditto,	Amritsar,	... Ditto,	3rd	5th
19	<i>Tohfa-i-Káshmír</i> ,	... Persian,	Srinagar,	... Ditto,	August, 1st	5th
20	<i>Naf-ul-Azím</i> ,	... Arabic,	Lahore,	... Ditto,	24th	5th
21	<i>Ditto</i> ,	... Ditto,	Ditto,	... Tri-monthly,	Sept., 8 th	6th
22	<i>Sádiq-ul-Akhbár</i> ,	... Urdú-Hindi,	Delhi,	... Daily,	1st	6th
23	<i>Roz Náma Panjáb</i> ,	... Urdú,	Lahore,	... Weekly,	2nd	6th
24	<i>Meerut Gazette</i> ,	... Ditto,	Meerut,	... Ditto,	4th	6th
25	<i>Núr-ul-Anwár</i> ,	... Ditto,	Cawnpore,	... Ditto,	4th	6th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
26	<i>Risâh-i-Am, Khâtr Khurâh-i-Panjâb,</i> ...	Urdû, Ditto, ...	Sjâlkot, Gujrânwâla, ...	Weekly, Ditto, ...	Sept., 1st	1875. Sept., 6th
27	<i>Khâtr Institute Gazette,</i> ...	English and Urdû, Hindi, Urdû, ...	Aligarh, Almora, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 6th
28	<i>Aligârh Akhbâr,</i> ...	Hindi, Urdû, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 6th
29	<i>Akhbâron-kâ-Kiblagah,</i> ...	Urdû, ...	Shâhjahapur, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 6th
30	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbâr,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Jaipur, ...	Bi-monthly, Weekly, ...	" 22	" 7th
31	<i>Râjputâna Social Science Congress Gazette.</i>	Ditto, ...			" 22	" 7th
32					" 22	" 7th
33	<i>Mâruât Gazette,</i> ...	Urdû and Hindi, Urdû, ...	Jodhpur, Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	August, 30th	1875. " 7th
34	<i>Guide of India,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Sept., 4th	" 7th
35	<i>Koh-i-Nâr,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 7th
36	<i>Roz Nâma Panjâb,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Daily, ...	" 22	" 7th
37	<i>Oudh Akhbâr,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Tri-weekly, ...	" 22	" 7th
38	<i>Mangal Samâchâr,</i> ...	Hindi and Urdû, ...	Biswan, ...	Monthly, ...	" 22	" 7th
39	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 7th
40	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 7th
41	<i>Sadâdarsha,</i> ...	English and Urdû, Urdû, ...	Delhi, ...	Weekly, ...	" 22	" 8th
42	<i>Wakîl-i-Hindustân,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Anritsar, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 8th
43	<i>Akhbâr-i-Anjuman-i-Panjâb,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 8th
44	<i>Panjâbi Akhbâr,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 8th
45	<i>Riyâz-ul-Akhbâr,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Khairabad, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 8th
46	<i>Roz Nâma Panjâb,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Daily, ...	" 22	" 8th
47	<i>Anwâr-ul-Akhbâr,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Tri-weekly, ...	" 22	" 8th
48	<i>Tâj-ul-Akhbâr,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Râmpur, ...	Weekly, ...	" 22	" 8th
49	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbâr,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Bi-weekly, ...	" 22	" 8th
50	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfûz,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Weekly, ...	" 22	" 8th
51	<i>Kârnâma,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 6th
52	<i>Dabda-i-Sikandari,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 6th
53	<i>Akhbâr-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	" 22	" 4th
54	<i>Roz Nâma Panjâb,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Daily, ...	" 22	" 6th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPTS.
88	<i>Nur-ul-Afsâk</i> ,	Urdû,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	Sept., 1875.	12th
89	<i>Lam-i-Nur</i> ,	Ditto,	Jaunpur,	Ditto,	5th	12th
90	<i>Jahwa-i-Tîr</i> ,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	8th	12th
91	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> ,	English and Urdû,	Aligarh,	Ditto,	10th	12th
92	<i>Nur-ul-Anwâr</i> ,	Urdû,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	11th	12th
93	<i>Benares Akhbâr</i> ,	Hindi,	Benares,	Ditto,	9th	12th
94	<i>Sadarshan Samâchâr</i> ,	Ditto,	Allahabad,	Bi-monthly,	10th	12th
95	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbâr</i> ,	Urdû,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	11th	13th

ALLAHABAD :
The 13th September, 1875. }

P. ROBINSON,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.